

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen  
Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1923—VOL. XVI, NO. 26

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## PROTESTANT SECTS MORE UNITED; UNION WITH ROME DECRIED

Archbishop of Canterbury Tells of Conversations Between High Ecclesiastical Dignitaries

Church of England Has No Intention of "Changing or Weakening" Position

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 27—England had a great surprise today when it read in this morning's newspapers a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury stating that for the past two years informal conversations had been going on between the Anglican Church and the Church of Rome on the subject of reunion. The conversations are the results of the Lambeth Conference of 1920 where "an appeal to all Christian peoples" was sent out to all the ends of the earth, earnestly pleading for a reconciliation between the various sects of Christendom.

Since the appeal there have been full and frank discussions between the leaders of the Anglican and the free churches, which though unproductive of any actual move toward reunion have nevertheless been marked by greater friendliness than heretofore. There has also been an increased cordiality in the Church of England's relations with the Church of Sweden and the Eastern Orthodox Church, of which several branches are now on what is regarded as the threshold of full communion with the Anglicans.

**Conversations Began Privately**  
Conversations with the Church of Rome began privately with a meeting between Viscount Halifax and other prominent representatives of the Anglo-Catholic movement, and Cardinal Mercier at Malines, Belgium. These were continued at a second meeting in March, 1923, with the "official cognizance" of both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Vatican.

The third meeting took place some weeks ago when Dr. Charles Gore, late Bishop of Oxford, and Dr. Kidd, Warden of Keble College, Oxford, attended at the express invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop's letter on the subject declares that "the discussions are still in quite an elementary stage and no

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## Prosecuting the Sheriff Case



## SHERIFF GRANT'S NAME IS DEFENDED

Witnesses in Aroostook Cases Testify as to Good Reputation of Official

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 27.—Witnesses testified to the good reputation of Edmund W. Grant, sheriff of Aroostook County, at today's session of the trial of sheriff Grant and W. S. Lewis, an attorney of Houlton, on charges of conspiracy to defeat the federal prohibition law.

Herbert Hall, a deputy sheriff and turnkey of the Houlton jail, testified that he was turnkey when Charles Calvin, chief witness for the Government, was committed to serve a sentence for liquor selling. When the sheriff asked the usual question concerning occupation, Calvin replied that he did not know what to say about that. His occupation was entered in the record as a rum seller.

Walter B. Clark, clerk of courts of Aroostook County, stated that the reputation of sheriff Grant in the community was good. He said the entries in the docket were made in open court and sanctioned by the presiding

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## World News in Brief

**Washington**—The year 1923 was "noteworthy" for the marine corps because there was no call for the services of marines for expeditionary duty during that period, Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant, says in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy.

**New York**—Investigation of economic and educational conditions in East Africa will be made this winter by a commission named by the International Education Board, established by John D. Rockefeller Jr., the Phelps-Stokes Fund and mission societies of Europe and the United States. The commission will suggest plans to meet the educational needs of the native races.

**Berlin** (AP)—Holders of German medals of valor are entitled to draw 25 marks in legal money monthly from a grateful country's treasury. In previous "wartezeiten" before the \$4 a day it is one forty-billionth part of a German pfennig. But some of the medal wearers, with a grim sense of humor, still apply for the payment.

**Detroit, Mich.**—D. P. Markey, for 33 years head of the Maccabees, has resigned as supreme commander, effective Jan. 1, to be succeeded by A. W. Frye, supreme lieutenant-commander, it is announced.

**Washington**—Revenues of land and ocean telegraph companies increased 33.4 per cent in the five years ending with 1922, the number of land wire messages increasing 19.6 per cent and the number of ocean messages increasing 48.8 per cent, the Census Bureau announces in its preliminary census of telegraphs for 1922.

**Halifax, N. S.**—The exodus of Nova Scotians to the United States is to be discontinued, according to a report received from J. F. Masters, secretary of the Boston Canadian Club. In fact, the tide has turned the other way and a great number of Nova Scotians are returning to their native Province.

**New York**—Edwin P. Kilroe, Assistant District Attorney, eight years a member of the District Attorney's staff, has submitted his resignation, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Kilroe directed investigations which uncovered immense public frauds, obtained legislation limiting theater ticket speculations to a 50-cent profit, and initiated the war on bucket shop and Wall Street swindlers.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—The Manitoba Government has decided, by order-in-council, to contribute 25 per cent of the expenditures incurred by the various municipalities in the Province for relieving unemployment this winter. Last year, the Government agreed to pay one-third of the cost in this connection. Although in previous years the Federal Government also contributed during the cold weather, this year it has definitely announced that municipalities can look for no help from the federal treasury.

**New York**—Religious and civic organizations will be asked to join with officials of the Presbyterian Church in a congress to be held at Washington, Feb. 13 and 14, to plan a campaign for national legislation to bring all motion picture exhibitions under federal control.

## CLEARING UP STATE CONSTITUTION ISSUE OBJECT OF PETITION

### Sponsors of Bill Seek Substitution of Codification for the 1780 Instrument

Substitution of the codification adopted by the Constitutional Convention and ratified by the people in November of 1919 for the existing 1780 Constitution of the Commonwealth by the process of amendment, is sought in petition filed today with the clerk of the state Senate. The codified Constitution, which was the work of the Constitutional Convention and approved by the people, was set aside by the Supreme Court because the clause which served as an enacting clause termed the work of the convention a "rearrangement" instead of a "revision."

Senators Charles P. Howard, William S. Youngman, and John W. McCormack are the sponsors for the petition, and heading the list of petitioners is John L. Bates, who was the president of the convention which codified the old constitution. Other petitioners include three judges of the United States Court, both United States senators, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; the deans of Harvard and Boston University law schools, several prominent members of the Massachusetts bar and legislators.

### Petitioners' Statement

In a statement made public today by the petitioners it is said:

"Without disputing the correctness of the decision of the majority of the court, it is perfectly evident that the question should again be submitted to the people, that they may say definitely in words which even the Chief Justice says will be unquestionable, whether the Commonwealth should associate with its mass of amendments and obsolete parts, or the new and rearranged codification to be the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and it is for this purpose the present petition is filed."

Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who wrote the decision, said:

The words "rearrangement" and "rearranged" do not express revision, codification or the establishment of something new. They are inappropriate to describe a finality.

Charles A. DeCourcey, an associate justice, a dissenter, said:

Whatever doubt may be cast upon the rearranged Constitution, it should be resolved so as to carry into effect the will of the people. Every reasonable presumption should be made in their favor. Above all, we should not adopt an interpretation of this single clause which is wholly irreconcilable with the demonstrated purpose to revise the Constitution, and which leads to the unprecedented result of avoiding the whole instrument which the people have adopted.

John C. Crosby, associate justice, who dissented, said:

Because I believe the decision in this case to be an invasion of the rights of the voters of the Commonwealth as expressed by the state election held Nov. 4, 1919, and therefore wrong, I feel constrained to express my dissent.

### Old Instrument Encumbered

The petitioners' statement adds:

It has long been recognized that the Constitution of 1780, with its 67 amendments, has become so encumbered by obsolete and repealed provisions, which constitute more than half its text, that the ordinary man cannot make out what its provisions are, and it requires close study by a lawyer to find out what are the provisions of the Constitution.

The revision of the Constitution was the principal purpose, both of the Governor and of the Legislature, in calling the convention in 1916, and the final session of the convention in 1918 was for that purpose only.

The unanimous action of the convention was ratified at the State election in 1918 by a vote of 263,539 to

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## Natural Science Expert on Evolution



Prof. James Playfair McMurrich  
Distinguished Anatomist of Toronto University, Canada, Retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

## AMERICAN NATURAL SCIENTISTS OPEN 75TH JUBILEE CONVENTION

University of Cincinnati Is Host to Savants—Delegates Spend Day in Registration and Inspection of Buildings

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27 (Special)—

The jubilee session, marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, opened this morning at the University of Cincinnati. The greater part of the forenoon was given over to registration and inspection of the various buildings by the guests, although a number of the affiliated societies began their meetings immediately upon arrival in Cincinnati.

Among the affiliated organizations that held sessions this morning was the National Council of Geography Teachers. Chief among the subjects discussed at this meeting were the trend of present day geography, the place of geography in junior high schools and the future of motion pictures in the teaching of geography to grade and high school students. The discussion was led by Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools, Cincinnati.

Chief interest in the opening meetings centers around the address of Prof. James Playfair McMurrich, chairman of the board of graduate studies at the University of Toronto, Canada, and retiring president of the association, who will deliver the principal address at the opening session of the entire association tonight in Emery Auditorium. At this meeting Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, will preside.

### Development of Association

It is understood that Professor McMurrich will discuss some phases of natural science now before the public. In this connection it is expected that he will discuss evolution from the viewpoint of the natural scientists and its relation to everyday affairs. Professor McMurrich will also trace the development of the association from its inception to the present.

Many new discoveries in the field of natural science will be announced at the sessions of the various sections. Members of the department of physics of the University of Cincinnati under the leadership of Dean Louis T. More of the Graduate School, announced that it had been established that atoms and molecules are arranged in definite patterns and shapes known as crystals.

Robert C. Gowdy, professor of physics in discussing the discovery and experiment, said:

Since, for example, one cubic inch of iron contains about 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms, the size is so minute that hitherto no physical instrument has proved sensitive enough to "see them." Quite recently X-rays have been used with great success to accomplish this feat. By means of an X-ray spectroscope the crystalline nature of substances has been proved beyond a question.

### More Sensitive Spectroscopic

To educate the public during the coming campaign on the beer and light wines issue, with the objective of ultimately holding a nation-wide referendum in the United States, is the declared purpose of the National Liberty League, a wet organization which maintains headquarters in Omaha. It recently was revealed that this organization is trying to raise a \$5,000,000 "campaign fund" and that it has concentrated its efforts for financial support upon members of chambers of commerce and fraternal societies. Its slogan is "For Members in Every State. Help Reach the 10,000,000 Mark."

Another instrument, which has been perfected by one of the Fellows

of the league, is the fixing

of quotas for each of the 48 states

and the District of Columbia.

These quotas total nearly twice the \$5,000,000 the league hopes to raise.

New York State, for instance,

has been allotted \$

## SCHOOL MASTERS TO ASK PAY RISE

**Truant Officers and Custodians  
Already Have Asked Increases  
—1913 Purchasing Basis**

Salary increases for "junior masters" and "masters," titles bestowed on man teachers, in Boston high schools, are to be asked for within a few weeks by the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, Albert F. Reed, president, said this morning. Petitions for salary increases already have been presented to the School Committee by attendance officers, formerly termed truant officers, and school custodians, formerly called janitors. These will be considered by the School Committee when it makes up the salary schedule for the year some time after Feb. 1, which is the beginning of the new fiscal year when the new appropriation is available.

Two specific requests are to be made by the Economic Association. Mr. Reed says: First, increase of the maximum salary of "junior masters" to that of "masters," the present ranking position, or from \$3275, the present salary, to \$3550. This would adjust a differentiation made in 1906 when a salary cut was made to effect men appointed to high school service after that year. A "junior master" is a man teacher appointed to service in the high school after 1906. A "master" is a man teacher appointed to service in the high schools in 1906 or before. The maximum salary of the latter is \$360 more than that of the former.

**Opportunity for Advancement**

Second, opportunity for "junior masters" and "masters" to advance to the salary of "master, head of department" which at present is \$3525, on the basis of individual merit, that is, scholarship and teaching ability, such opportunity not to be limited to the number of such positions, as now established. It is pointed out that the salary of "master, head of department," is less in purchasing value now than the salary of a "junior master" was in 1913.

Speaking unofficially Mr. Reed said that the members of the Economic Association desire as a matter of justice that salaries now paid "masters" and "head masters" in high schools should be increased to equal its purchasing value the salaries paid those positions in 1913. According to the Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

**EVENTS TONIGHT**

Boston Public Library: Reading of Van Dyke's "The Story of the Other Wise Man" by F. Beatrice King, assisted by Jean Wood Lynch. Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston City Club: Concert by "The Marionettes," 8.

Sailors' Haven: Christmas dinner for 500 tars, 6.

Boston Chapter: National Association of Service Accidents. Dinner in "Making the Sales Budget" by Prof. W. E. Freeland. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ambassador Restaurant, 6.

Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Annual student reunion dinner, College Building, 6.

Boston Arena: Hockey—Boston College vs. University of New England, 8:15. Girls' State: Annual Picnic and Accepted Masons in Massachusetts: Celebration of the feast of St. John the Evangelist, Boston Masonic Temple.

Saints' Club: Christmas party. Exemplification of the degree work of the Order of Dr. Molay for Boys for members of Somerville Masonic bodies. Masonic Temple, Gilman Square.

Alewife Temple: Annual meeting, entertainment and initiation, Mechanics Building, 6.

Boston Swimming Club: Women's semi-annual Cabot Street Municipal Building, Roxbury, 8.

Harvard Cercle Francs: Presentation of a three-act play and three one-act plays. Finsbury Theater, 8.

Congress-Men's Club: Dinner to delegates to annual convention of Carpenter-Morton Company, Young's Hotel; tomorrow, convention sessions at Boston City Club.

Theatres

Boston Opera House—John Barrymore in "Hamlet," 8.

Colonial—"Helen of Troy, N. Y.," 8:15.

Copley—"Oliver Twist," 8.

Holiday Inn—London," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Plymouth—"Whispering Wires," 8:15.

Selwyn—George M. Cohan in "The Man and the Moon," 8:15.

Shubert—"A Perfect Lady," 8:15.

St. James—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.

Tremont—"Lollipop," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Lady in Ermine," 8:15.

Photoplays

park—"Scarborough," 2:10, 8:16.

penway—"Big Brother," 2:10, 7:11, 9:10.

Orpheum—"The Light That Failed," 11, 2, 5, 8.

Tremont—Temple—"Powder River," 2:10.

State—"Roesta," 1:10, 2:30, 6:20, 9.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Cambidge Museum for Children: Story hour, 10 day for taking out books, 5:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Natural history conference, clubhouse, 10:30 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Flighters' Publicity Association: Luncheon Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Boston Eastern Star Women's Club: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Musical

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Art Exhibitions

Arts and Crafts—Holden cards.

Brooks Reed—Galleries—Ceramics.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by E. Ambridge Webster: paintings and water colors by Oliver Chaffee.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Boston artists.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Etchings by Charles Emil Heil; black prints by Helen Haven Brown; original illustrations.

Casson Galleries—Tao Painters' Exhibit.

Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition.

Charles M. Goldfarb—Rudolf von Schöller and Katherine Richardson.

Doll & Richards—Etchings by Sears Galagher: water-colors by J. Olaf Olson, Walter E. Webster and Romilly Fedde.

Goodspeed's—Etchings by George C. Wales and others.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by members; water colors by Charles Hopkinson.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by C. Arnold Shadie.

Harold Vinal's Bookshop—Lithographs and drawings by Boardman Robinson.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, 50 cents. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## WETS SEEK \$5,000,000 FUND IN DRIVE FOR BEER AND WINE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of Labor, living costs have increased some 43 per cent since 1913. In general he thinks the members of the association agree that increases sufficient to meet increased living costs should be granted all employees before any more individual classes are granted increases above that amount.

Probably 85 per cent of the school department employees have already received increases in their maximum salaries of 55 per cent or more, he says, while probably 70 per cent have received increases of 100 per cent.

The 15 per cent who have received much less than a 50 per cent increase, or 19 per cent and 25 per cent, are for the most part the college graduate men in high schools, head masters, masters and junior masters. Very recently increases have been granted to men in high schools who are not college graduates.

Attendance officers ask to have their salaries increased from the maximum of \$2200 to \$2600, which they say will give present salaries the purchasing power of those received in pre-war times.

### MINIMUM WAGE OF \$20

The custodians ask for a minimum wage of \$20 a week and an increase for custodians of all buildings not affected by such a wage of 20 per cent.

Such buildings include those of two and three rooms only. Reasons given include the statement that "Beginning Feb. 1, next, the city laborer will receive \$4.50 per day." There are no special requirements placed upon the laborer whereas the custodian must pass a competitive examination. Furthermore, he is required to hold at least a "firman." Hence, for which he must pass another examination.

The fireman's wage today is \$30 to \$32 per week. The hours of the laborer are definite; those of the custodian are indefinite, working as he does from 10 to 18 hours a day.

"It is set forth in the regulations for him that he shall remain all night or until the safety of the plant shall be assured." Most of the custodians are all of them should be required to be in their buildings during occupancy for most school catastrophes have occurred when for one reason or another the custodian has been absent. If unskilled labor is to be paid \$4.50 per day, skilled labor, such as the custodians, is surely worth that much."

The custodians go on to say that the amounts allowed for sidewalks, yards, lawns, and windows are far from adequate; that the amount paid for them for the entire year would scarcely pay help to remove one heavy fall of snow. They believe this should be remedied. In many of the cities throughout the State, the janitor is relieved of the care of snow, the work being done by the street department, they say. Window washing should be attempted only by persons well used to the work, the custodians continue, and the cost of letting out this work has increased excessively. This condition, too, they would like to have relieved.

### NEW EDISON RADIO

#### RELAYED TO COAST

Boston's new broadcasting station, WTAT, temporarily mounted on a motor truck, will be installed within the next few weeks in the Boylston Street office building of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which operates the station. Two 125 foot steel towers now are being erected on the roof to support the antenna. The present power of the station is 100 watts. This may be increased to 500 watts, skilled labor, such as the custodians, is surely worth that much."

The methods by which chambers of commerce are being approached, together with the league's plans for backing wet candidates for Congress in the dry states in the west and middle west are revealed in the following letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce:

The reservation is controlled and directed by a board of commissioners made up from the county officials of Easthampton, North Hampton, and Holyoke. If it were ceded to the national Government, it would share with Mt. Desert, Me., the distinction of being the only other national park in the east.

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## THIRD AMERICAN CHOSEN AS EXPERT

Henry Robinson of Los Angeles Selected—Minority Report Already Outlined

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The personnel of the two committees of experts was completed yesterday by the Reparations Commission. The third American to be selected in Henry Robinson, president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. He is regarded as an excellent choice and The Christian Science Monitor representative has heard the highest opinion of him among the representatives. In regard to the non-acceptance of Montagu Norman, the governor of the Bank of England, he was ready to act and it is believed that the British authorities, though realizing that his national task was great, were prepared to permit him to leave it for the still more important international task. But the court of the Bank of England has decided otherwise. It declared it could not spare him.

Anyhow it is felt that whatever line the representatives of certain countries may take, there may be an alternative report presented by men who have British and American conceptions of finance, as perhaps opposed to certain continental conceptions. There is no desire on the part of the British and Americans to control the committees, or in any way to give instructions, directions or suggestions. It is desired that it should proceed in its own manner without regard to the opinions of any member of the Reparations Commission or the governments.

The first committee, under the chairmanship of General Dawes, is to meet on Jan. 14, and the second committee meets on Jan. 21, to give time for Mr. Robinson to arrive. The headquarters are to be in Paris but it is possible that subsequent meetings will be held in other countries.

### Americans Arrange Departure

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young, chosen by the Reparations Commission to serve as American experts on the committee to stabilize German currency and balance the German budget, announced after the conference today with President Coolidge and Charles E. Hughes that they would sail from New York Saturday to take up the work of the committee in Paris.

The two American appointees spent an hour with the Secretary of State before they called on Mr. Coolidge. They were accompanied by Stuart Crocker, associated with Mr. Young, who is chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, and Rufus C. Dawes, brother of the former budget director and now associated with him in the Dawes Brothers banking and securities firm. Mr. Crocker will act as secretary of the American delegation, and Rufus C. Dawes has been chosen as chief of a staff of expert assistants to be taken to Paris. How large a staff will be appointed has not been determined.

### CONSERVATIVES PLAN NEW REFORM

Social Scheme Likely to Be Embodied in King's Speech

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The King's speech, which is to be presented in the House of Commons on Jan. 15, is understood to have been drafted in the rough. Its importance lies in the fact that it is to be the Conservative Government's apology for the past and program for the future on which they are to challenge the Liberals to make common cause with Socialist-Labor to turn them out of office.

To render this as difficult as possible the fiscal proposals on which the Conservatives have been defeated in the country are to be treated as no longer live issues. It is also proposed to endeavor to stem the Opposition's thunder by abdicating a combined scheme of unemployment, health and old-age insurance to replace the overlapping schemes now in force, this being the main social reform upon the introduction of which Labor and the Liberals hoped to be able to co-operate with one another.

The results achieved at the imperial conference may further be insisted upon as worthy of ratification not only in the interests of inter-Dominion trade but also to secure a large measure of employment in this country, due to the placing here of orders for plants for overseas development schemes. These proposals are all liable to modification when the Cabinet reassembles in the new year.

Their publication here now in tentative shape is no doubt to place the right wing of the Liberals in as big a dilemma as possible, since their adoption would make it necessary for Mr. Asquith's followers to oppose measures they approve in order to support Socialists they detest. Whether such maneuvers at this late hour have any chance of splitting the Liberal Party, however, is highly doubtful.

### FORMER TURKISH OFFICIALS ESCAPE

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.—Shukri Bey, formerly Constantinople deputy in the National Assembly and Abdul Kadir, ex-Governor of Angora, both of whom were accused of high treason, have succeeded in escaping from Constantinople.

Abdul Kadir recently published an article against the republic of Turkey, whereupon the Angora Minister of Justice issued an order for his arrest. Following an extension of the powers of the tribunal of independence additional arrests have been made here. These include Salih Bey, an official in Damad Ferid Pasha's Cabinet, for espionage, and eight Greeks and Armenians who are charged with mal-treatment of Turks in Constantinople during the military occupation.

## Climbing Trees Is Easy for These Smith College Students



Front Row: Left to Right—Clara Mayer '26 of Milwaukee, Wis.; Anne Brown '25 of Schenectady, N. Y.; Elinor Mead '24 of Berkeley, Cal. Back Row: Left to Right—Pauline Robertson '26 of Middlefield, Mass.; Frances Beede '26 of Meredith, N. H.; Margaret Ward '25 of Louisville, Ky.; Elma Junggren '26 of Cincinnati, O.; and Josephine Wood '26 of Ware, Mass.

Photo by Eric Stahlberg

### REUNION DISCUSSED OF ANGLICANS WITH ROMAN CATHOLICS

(Continued from Page 1)

estimate can yet be formed as to their ultimate value."

It explains that there is no intention of "changing or weakening" the historical Anglican position, "as set forward by the great theologians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." The letter ends by declaring that "the difficulties are immense. . . . They may prove to be for some time to come insuperable. Paul may plant, Apollo water, it is God who giveth the increase."

#### Great Obstacles in the Way

A prominent Anglican churchman, commenting on the letter to The Christian Science Monitor representative this morning, also emphasized the greatness of the obstacles in the way of reunion. Apart from the divergencies of doctrine, he said, there was the all-important question of the supremacy of Rome, which he was sure the Anglican Church could never acknowledge. But he thought it was significant that the conversations should have been held with the "official cognizance" of the Vatican, since it has formerly been the Vatican policy to more or less completely ignore the Anglican Church's existence, as merely a body of schismatics with no "locus" whatsoever.

A Roman Catholic dignitary interviewed by the Daily News regarded the Archbishop's statement that there was no thought of "changing or weakening" the Anglican position as "an honest declaration of no surrender." He added: "It certainly means, if it means anything at all, the futility of troubling further about the Malines conference."

#### Newspaper Comment

Nearly all the morning newspapers comment on the matter editorially in the case of The Times and Daily Telegraph, hopefully as well as sympathetically. The Westminster Gazette, while desirous of a reunion, rather takes the view of the Roman Catholic dignitary interviewed by the Daily News. The Morning Post and the Express are both extremely suspicious of the move. The latter says: "The chief stumbling block is, of course, the supremacy of the Pope, which the English-speaking peoples will never accept or even coquette with." It finishes up as follows: "The only reunion worth a dolt is community aims, not community dogmas, rites or organizations. If the Christian churches could unite for the propagation of peace and good will, the reunion would have some practical meaning."

**EXTENDING COASTAL LAWS IS DISCUSSED**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Extension of coastal laws was among the shipping topics discussed by President Coolidge and Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington yesterday. It, as is probable, the President issues a permanent order extending the coastwise shipping laws of the United States to the Philippines only vessels of American registry will be able to engage in the trade between the Philippines and the United States.

It is understood that President Coolidge asked Mr. Jones to furnish a memorandum giving his views on the Merchant Marine question in general and extension of the coastwise laws in particular. This will be in the hands of the President within 10 days. Mr. Jones is expected to advocate, as he has done previously, the establishment of preferential rail rates and tonnage dues as permitted by the Merchant Marine Act. The State Department is understood to hold that no treaties would be violated by the extension of the coastal laws to the Philippines.

**PROFESSOR "BORROWS" SUNLIGHT**

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 27.—"Borrowing sunlight" is what Dr. H. C. Knight of the West Virginia University extension station calls his experiments in growing plants by electricity. So far advanced are his experiments that Dr. Knight has declared it will be only a short time "until we are buying sunlight by the foot." The experiments include use of a series of 1000 watt electric lights to stimulate growth of vegetables, and Dr. Knight reports that cucumbers have been especially satisfactory in their response to the artificial "sunlight."

**RUSSIA GRANTS OIL CONCESSION TO ITALY**

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.—Reports from Baku state that the Soviet Government has granted an oil concession in Georgia to a group of Italian capitalists. Twenty thousand hectares are embraced in the grant. An American group has also applied for rights to exploit Georgian oil fields.

## GERMANY IGNORES LEGALITY QUESTION

Occupation of Ruhr Not Mentioned in Memorandum—Modus Vivendi Desired

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Competent diplomatic observers here see important omissions and admissions in the German memorandum to the Quai d'Orsay on the subject of the Ruhr Valley and the Rhineland which is published here this morning. In the first place the memorandum studiously avoids questioning the legality of the Ruhr occupation and even refrains from reiterating its previous demands for evacuation. The Ruhr district is described noncommittally as "the newly occupied area," and it is therefore evident that the possibility, indeed the certainty of the continued occupation has been accepted by Germany. On the other hand, the insistence on the Reich's right of taxation, the request for permission to circulate the rentenmarks in occupied as well as in unoccupied Germany, and many other indications are all taken as pointing to the fact that Germany has still no intention of abandoning its claim to sovereignty over the occupied regions, and even has not abated its resolve to resist autonomy within the Reich being granted to these districts.

Nevertheless it is regarded as a hopeful sign that these controversial subjects have been approached so carefully, with the evident desire to establish a "modus vivendi" which all the parties could accept without too great a volte face to their previous attitudes. If France and Germany can come to some amicable arrangement for the Ruhr's future—as, for example, a mutual agreement to place the district under the control of an international commission, as was suggested to The Christian Science Monitor representative by a prominent diplomatist recently. It would thus enable the question of the legality of the Ruhr occupation, which is one of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of complete settlement of the reparations problem to be prudently forgotten.

The girls enjoyed their experience and they added a "tidy little sum" to their funds for holiday spending. The group consisted of Clara Mayer '26 of Milwaukee, Wis.; Anne Brown '25 of Schenectady, N. Y.; Elinor Mead '24 of Berkeley, Cal.; Pauline Robertson '26 of Middlefield, Mass.; Frances Beede '26 of Meredith, N. H.; Margaret Ward '25 of Louisville, Ky.; Elma Junggren '26 of Cincinnati, O., and Josephine Wood '26 of Ware, Mass.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 27 (Special)—Smith College girls are not averse to picking up a little extra change to supplement their "allowances" from home. Their activities are many and varied but perhaps their most unique undertaking, during the fall term was the organization of a group of apple pickers in response to a plea for help from a near-by fruit farm.

"We can get no one to pick the apples this year," was the remark overheard by the girls and which inspired them to apply for the job. There is no apple pickers' union in Massachusetts and the girls felt that they were in no danger of trespassing upon anybody's property rights, especially as nobody among the male element in the community seemed to want the job.

Smith College is generally regarded as an "arts" college and apple picking courses have no place in the curriculum. But the girls knew an apple tree when they saw it and their identification was doubly sure when it was covered with fruit. They were not to be called upon, however, to find the orchard as the owner led them to it and gave them definite instructions as to the plan of attack in denuding a full-grown apple tree of its fruit.

There were eight girls in the volunteer force of apple pickers and they went at the job like trained workers. They didn't have to "shin" the trees, although they were dressed for any of the emergencies which a refractory old apple tree may present. Ladders were provided and heights were attained which most girls would approach rather gingerly. And for 25 cents an hour these girls assiduously followed up the job at odd hours over a period of three weeks until "each and every" apple had been "college picked" and carefully deposited in the receptacles provided for them.

The girls enjoyed their experience and they added a "tidy little sum" to their funds for holiday spending. The group consisted of Clara Mayer '26 of Milwaukee, Wis.; Anne Brown '25 of Schenectady, N. Y.; Elinor Mead '24 of Berkeley, Cal.; Pauline Robertson '26 of Middlefield, Mass.; Frances Beede '26 of Meredith, N. H.; Margaret Ward '25 of Louisville, Ky.; Elma Junggren '26 of Cincinnati, O., and Josephine Wood '26 of Ware, Mass.

This is held to be the direction in which the present diplomatic move is tending, and it is believed that all three political parties in Great Britain would be relieved if the matter could be cleared up in this sense before Parliament reassembles on Jan. 8. The change in the personnel of the British experts to the Reparations Commission

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## Angora Cabinet Changes to Take Effect Soon

By Special Cable

Constantinople, Dec. 27

IMPORTANT changes will occur soon in the Angora Cabinet, according to reports here. Moustak Bey, Minister of Public Works; Said Bey, Minister of Justice; and Sefia Bey, Minister of Public Instruction, will be asked to resign. The reason for the resignation of Moustak Bey is the rejection of his proposal for the purchase of the Anatolian railway. The Minister of Justice will withdraw, so as not to be an obstacle to the new phases of the election of the Greek Orthodox Patriarch.

The position of Sefia Bay is considered weak. No definite time has been set for the resignations.

inquiry occasions little comment. Sir Robert Kindersley, who has taken Montagu Norman's place, is one of the leading men in the banking world, and his previous experience at Brussels last year is regarded as making him exceptionally fitted for the present inquiry.

Belgium in Friendly Mood

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27.—The Belgian Government has sent a copy of the note regarding a modification of the form of government in the occupied territories to its technical experts in the Ruhr district so as to get their opinion on the technical side of the German suggestion.

The Belgian Government has resolved to examine the German note with great friendliness. Passive resistance having stopped, the Government believes the form of government can be altered as long as Franco-Belgian interests are protected, the security of the technical mission assured and the agreements made with the German industrialists respected.

The Franco-Belgian governments have not yet conferred on the answer to be given.

## MR. VENIZELOS CALLS ON FRENCH MINISTER

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Eleutherios Venizelos, ex-Premier of Greece, who is returning to his home land on invitation of the Revolutionary Committee and the Ministerial Council after years of absence, called at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs today and was received by M. De Peretti Della Rocca, political director of the Foreign Office, whom he officially informed of his impending departure.

The former Premier will leave Paris tomorrow and will sail from Marseilles Saturday.

## DESERT IS SCOURED FOR FRENCH AIRSHIP

Cavalry Is Methodically Being Used in Exploring the Vast Algerian Expanse

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 27.—For a week the great French airship Dixmude has been missing. The reports that she had been seen at various places are apparently unfounded. Torpedo craft are scouring the Mediterranean and aeroplanes the desert, but not the faintest trace has yet been found. The French Ministry of Marine officially announces that there is reason to believe that the giant airship has been blown into the southern Algerian desert and the search has been concentrated in that region. Cavalry has also been sent to methodically explore the desert. As the Dixmude is fitted with wireless, it is regarded as ominous that no signs have been given since the early hours of last Friday morning. There are on board 54 officers and men. It is not thought that the airship, which possesses a lifting power of nearly 100 tons, can have fallen into the sea.

It is believed that when Flight Commander Duplessy found it impossible to proceed against the gale and dangerous to land, he allowed the airship to drift in the direction of Biskra. It is possible that the Dixmude has come down in some isolated spot.

## RETALIATION IS URGED AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.—The National Liberal Federation of India has been holding its sixth annual session at Poona, presided over by Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, who admitted that the fortunes of the Liberal Party, as shown by the recent elections, were at a low ebb. Dr. Sapru nevertheless urged his followers to continue to hold together.

He also delivered a vigorous attack upon Gen. Jan Smuts, suggesting that, failing to get satisfaction regarding the position of Indians in Africa, the Government of India should raise the tariff on African coal.

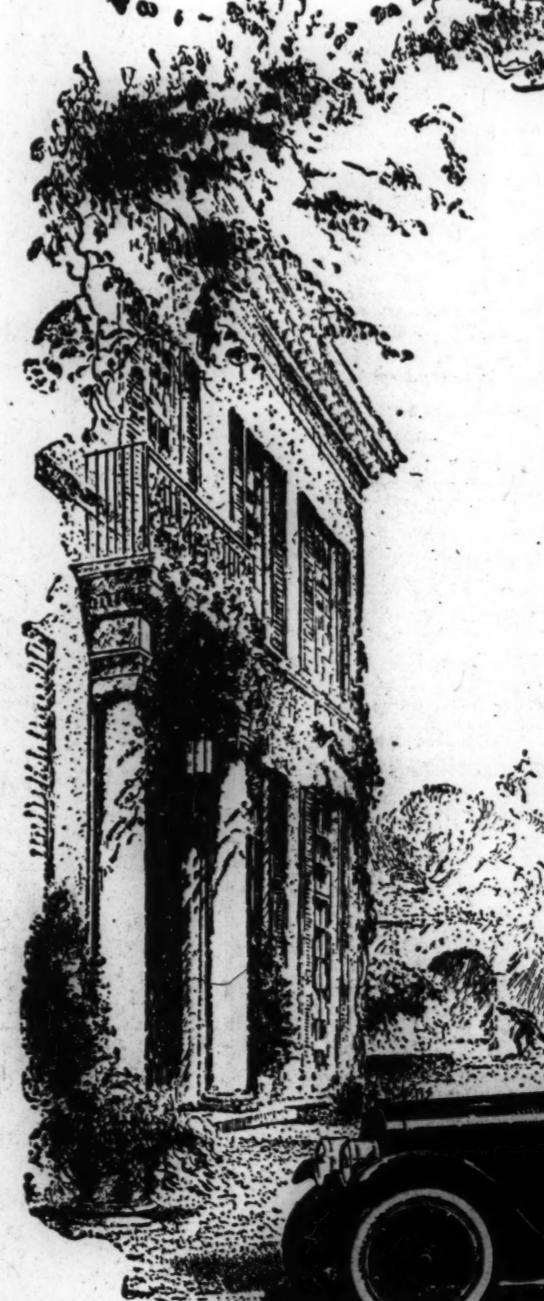
## CUNARD LINE ADDS TO SERVICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Announcement is made by the Cunard Line that beginning with the sailing of the Malakuta from Calcutta, India, on Feb. 29, a new direct freight service will be established from that city and Colombo to Boston and New York.

# LINCOLN

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HE Lincoln has reserve power for any road you may encounter. Calling at need upon its 60 degree, V-type, eight cylinder engine, you cross stretches of heavy sand or mount long, trying hills without shifting gears, yet with a smooth, steady flow of abundant power.

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## RULINGS BY COURT IN THE ALLER CASE

Analysis by Counsel of Memorandum Filed by United States District Court

The following analysis has been made by counsel for The Christian Science Board of Directors of the memorandum of rulings filed by Judge George W. Anderson of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, in the suit brought by Mrs. Catherine Aller of Phoenix, Ariz., to contest the power of the Directors to remove her card as a practitioner from The Christian Science Journal.

The memorandum filed by the court is in the nature of decision or ruling upon the issues involved in Mrs. Aller's suit, but is not a final decree. The bill has not been dismissed nor has any injunction been issued against the defendants. The plaintiff has failed to obtain the relief which she sued for. On the other hand, the defendants have won five decisions on questions of law of importance to the Church after full hearing and argument. The memorandum contains decisions or rulings on questions of law that are important to The Mother Church, namely:

The Church Manual confers on The Christian Science Board of Directors affirmative discretionary power to cause the removal of a practitioner's card from the Journal. By this decision the court overruled Mrs. Aller's contention that the Manual (Article XXV, Section 8) merely gives to the Directors a veto power.

Decisions of the Board of Directors in the proper exercise of this power are not subject to review by a civil court.

While the Board's proceedings must be fair and reasonably adequate, the formalities of court pleadings and procedure are not requisite.

An advertiser in the Journal lists whose card has been properly removed must exhaust his remedies within the Church organization before applying to the courts for relief.

One of the plaintiff's main contentions was that she was not required to make application to the Board of Directors for "reinsertion" of her card in the Journal, since her card at the time in question was in the Journal, and its insertion had been paid for some time in advance. The effect of the court's memorandum on this contention is to overrule it, the court holding that the plaintiff should renew her application to have her name retained in the "directory" and that the Directors should deal with such application in such a way that the final judgment and decision of the Directors should be grounded on their view of what is requisite for the good of the Christian Science Church and the cause that it represents.

"The judgment of the Directors," says the court, "so exercised, after giving the plaintiff full and fair opportunity to present her side of the case, will not be subject to review by this court."

The court sustained the contention of Mrs. Aller that a card in the Journal is not merely a privilege, and that the clause contained in the application blank used in 1922, to the effect that a card is a privilege and not a right, was a statement to which she was required to subscribe in order to apply for the continuance of her card, and ruled that it was an "illegal and unwarranted requirement." But the court also ruled that a practitioner's right is not an absolute right, but is subject to control by the duly authorized Church officers acting for the good of the Church.

## SHERIFF GRANT'S NAME IS DEFENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

Justice of the Supreme Court in cases of no pros, etc.

### POSITION OF CASES

William R. Roe of Presque Isle, former county attorney, testified in explanation of the disposition of liquor cases, explaining that cases of no pros were entered by him without any suggestion from the sheriff or attorneys, because of failure to locate the witnesses and in some cases because the reputation of witnesses for the State was such as to make them undesirable in the way of veracity.

Witness had known Sheriff Grant many years and said his reputation for honesty and integrity was good. Witness said defendant Lewin was attorney for respondents in some cases and insisted upon trial, that Lewin never influenced him in a no pros in any case.

S. P. Archibald, chairman, and George I. Humphrey and George W. York, county commissioners, testified that they appropriated about \$7300 for liquor enforcement, that Sheriff Grant wanted more money, but they felt the county could not afford it. They explained how they allowed mileage for the use of the sheriff's car by the liquor deputies, 10-cent mileage being allowed for one deputy or 15 cents when more than one.

Dr. Merritt W. Grant of Houlton testified to the good reputation of Sheriff Grant. Wendell Grant, son of the sheriff, testified that he turned over to his father money received by him as deputy sheriff and for working for

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CHAS. D. MORRIS & CO.  
MEN'S BOOTS  
22 So. Ludlow, Gibson Hotel Bldg., Dayton, O.  
Exclusive Agents.

the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, etc., toward the purchase of the automobile.

### TRIAL RESUMED

When the trial was resumed yesterday afternoon 12 witnesses were called for the defense and sworn, as follows: Herbert Larsen, James D. Ross, George Cain, Ronelio Austin, Harold McPherson, Wendell Grant, Sherif Grant, Mrs. Edmund W. Grant, S. P. Archibald, George Humphrey, George York and George Graves.

The first witness, Herbert C. Larsen, deputy under Grant in January, 1921, stated that Grant had told him to search everybody and that he caught Calvin once. Saw signal bells there and found two hide. Grant always had previous knowledge of the searches, but the witness sometimes took out warrants without Grant's knowledge. Witness said that Calvin, when he (witness) accused him of having said that Grant was getting graft, denied it, saying that he had never given money to Grant or any other officer.

On cross-examination by United States Attorney Dyer, witness denied that he had told Seth May, prohibition director for Maine, that he (witness) had been "double crossed" in Aroostook and that he couldn't work any longer under Grant. Admitted that he said there were things that he could not do under Grant. Never took any money in Aroostook for protecting liquor dealers, and could not remember that Calvin ever tried to bribe him.

### DEPUTY TESTIFIES

George W. Cain of Island Falls, a liquor deputy under Grant in 1921, stated that Grant had instructed him to search everybody without distinction, but to use his best judgment; Grant did not tell him to consult him (Grant) before taking out warrants.

Cross-examined—never said that Grant was a crook. Quit the job because there wasn't enough money in it. Could do better at his trade.

James D. Ross, a deputy under Grant, and at times a special liquor deputy, testified that he had instructions from Grant to "go and get it (liquor). If I knew where anything was, and to get warrants whenever I thought it necessary—not to consult him, but to go to it."

Witness told of an instance to show that Calvin while in jail was treated by Grant just as the other prisoners were treated. Grant had once accused him of trying to usurp the sheriff's office, but afterward apologized. Witness never swore out any warrants after that.

Ronelio Austin of Wytopitlock, special liquor deputy at one time under Grant, testified that Grant had given him a list of people "with bad names," and told him to get evidence against them. The list included the names of Calvin and Roy Adams. Witness was too well known to get any liquor in Houlton, but he hired an assistant who was a stranger and the assistant bought liquor at some of the places visited, including Calvin's and Adams' Austin said that Grant had dismissed both he and his assistant, saying he had no money to pay them.

Harold McPherson of Wytopitlock, the assistant referred to by Austin, testified as to the seizures mentioned.

**WORK PROGRESSING  
AT KING TUT'S TOMB**

LUXOR, Egypt, Dec. 27 (AP)—Howard Carter and the others of his expedition hope to begin early next week the task of dismantling the sides of the great wooden canopy, or outer shrine, over the sarcophagus of the Pharaoh Tut-an-kh-amen, thereby fully disclosing to view the second shrine, which at present is covered with a gold-embossed linen pall, hung over a wooden rack at either end.

Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner in Palestine, visited the tomb this morning in company with his wife and daughter. With the beginning of the new year, Luxor is anticipating a large influx of visitors, and 200 donkeys have been brought from the surrounding countryside for the transportation of the tourists from the Nile to the tombs of the kings and the numerous other points of interest on the western bank of the river.

### YOUTH FIRES AT PRINCE

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP)—A youth dressed as a laborer was arrested by police suddenly after he had fired at Prince Regent Hirohito, in an attempted assassination.

Viscount Tamemori Iriye, member of the House of Peers and chief chamberlain to the Prince Regent, who was accompanying him in the automobile, was slightly injured.

The attack occurred while the Prince Regent was on his way to a session of the Diet, the Japanese parliament.

The windows of the machine were smashed, and the bullet narrowly missed the head of the Prince Regent. He continued on his way to the meeting of the Diet, but took refuge in the upper house of the Diet, composed of peers. Later he convened the Diet in ordinary session, with members of the Diet in attendance, after which he returned to the imperial palace under heavy guard.

The Home Minister, Baron Goto, has resigned, assuming responsibility as Home Minister for the attempted assassination.

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**ALABAMA MAY BAR  
LEASING CONVICTS,  
BUT IN NAME ONLY**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 27 (Special)—Gov. W. W. Brandon is conferring with Hugh Morrow, vice-president of the Sloss Sheffield Steel Iron & Railroad Company, members of the Convict Board of Inspection, and other officials of convict-leasing corporations, looking to the settlement of the convict leasing controversy by January, 1924.

The plan, it is understood, is to have the State lease the mines from the companies and operate them with the labor of the convicts, thus nominally abolishing the convict lease system. The plan is still in such an embryonic state that its effect cannot yet be gauged.

Some of the mines in which the convicts are now working are called unsafe and are for that reason expensive to operate with free labor. Whether the State will lease these mines, thus

abolishing the convict lease system, is not yet known.

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will be ready immediately after  
New Year's Day.

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Clearance Sale

is now in progress, offering extraordinary values in high grade Winter Apparel, greatly reduced for clearance.

Shawley & Clegg Co.  
A Good Store  
CINCINNATI, O.

January Sales

we look back upon the year just ending and count the many sunlit peaks and the very few depressions we would be very callous, indeed, if we neglected a heartfelt "Thank You" to our friends to whom this pleasant retrospect is owing.

To them, too, we hasten our wish for "A Happy New Year."

Each year the January Sales include an advance showing of women's knit underwear, a sale of children's undermuslins, of wash materials and woolen dress fabrics—all at much below customary prices.

The Halle Bros. Co.  
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## PRESIDENT CONFERS ON FARMERS' RELIEF

Widely Divergent Views Expected From Magnus Johnson and Eugene Meyer, Jr.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—President Coolidge is conferring today with Magnus Johnson (F.-L.), Senator from Minnesota, and Eugene Meyer, Jr., director of the War Finance Corporation, on the western agricultural situation. These two men hold views widely apart on the remedies to be applied.

The President is also hearing others who are affected by the adverse conditions in certain sections of the country. He is extremely sympathetic with the farmer viewpoint and is preparing to throw the weight of the Administration in favor of Congressional measures designed to alleviate distress in the agricultural regions, not only because of his sympathy but because of his ingrained belief that agriculture is one of the important stones in the foundation of national welfare.

Mr. Coolidge also has talked with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and with Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, about ways and means of coping with the present situation so that permanent benefits will result. The northwest, appears, is the center of the trouble owing to the plight of wheat farmers, but legislation is tended to go farther and in general to bolster up agriculture wherever it needs a prop.

Pending bills authorize an advance of \$50,000,000 from the Treasury, \$20,000,000 of which is to be available on July 1, the same amount for the next fiscal year and \$10,000,000 for the following year. This is an emergency measure, it being hoped that by the end of the time provided for the plans, devised by the Federal Agricultural Commission, which it is proposed to set up and which will handle the money, will have tended to create a condition where further financial assistance will not be necessary. The commission will be composed of the secretaries of Agriculture, Treasury, and Commerce.

The commission would act through the agricultural colleges in the one-crop wheat states and local farm agent committees would be formed to co-operate with county agents and agricultural colleges in passing on the applications of the farmers for loans. To prevent further loss by concentrating along one line, it is stipulated that the money must be used for diversified farming. The Government agencies also may buy stock and sell to the farmers, giving them the advantage accruing from buying and shipping in quantity.

The agricultural committees of both houses will begin hearings after the holidays.

### TRI-STATE FAIR DROP ON MAIN LINES RULED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Railroads traversing Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico, by Feb. 25 must cease charging passenger fares at rates in excess of 3.5 cents a mile on their main lines, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled today.

Complaints were brought by the three states. The commission ruled that the railroads must reduce main-line passenger fares to the level which exists generally in other parts of the country.

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## FRANKLIN UNION, USEFUL SCHOOL, IS A RESULT OF £1000 GIFT IN 1791

**More Than 19,000 Have Enrolled in Unique College for "Married Artificers"—Practical Courses Taught**

One thousand pounds sterling in 1791. A million dollar "college" in 1923! Such is the story of the Franklin Union. Such is the amazing unfoldment and development of a great American's simple plan to aid the "married artificer."

At Berkeley and Appleton streets in Boston stands a splendid, modern building that cost nearly \$50,000. Here, surrounded by laboratory equipment of every description, with a corps of efficient instructors at hand to guide them through the complexities of a technical training, hundreds of men daily and nightly are attending classes to fit themselves for positions of responsibility in the technical and engineering field.

And all this because of the foresight of Benjamin Franklin, who, two centuries ago, set aside approximately \$5000 to aid "married artificers" of Boston, his native town. He gave them a start—and they are still going. Year by year the Union is proving that it is fulfilling a definite need and is measuring up fully to the vision of the Great Commissioneer when, in 1789, he made a will leaving the town of Boston that sum.

### Unique History

How this \$5000 has grown into a \$1,000,000 institution where thousands have received technical educations at almost no cost to themselves is a story probably not to be duplicated in the history of any similar institution in the world.

Now, just as the Union is well launched on its sixteenth year of work, there come to light such striking manifestations of progress as to compel one to look back over the path and marvel not only at what has been done—but at the manner in which it has been done.

Many young men who afterward became successful in life and were enrolled among Boston's most honored citizens applied in 1791 for the benefit of this donation and were its first recipients. Among them were Daniel Tuttle, a bricklayer, who borrowed \$266; Charles Clement, housewright, \$100; John Hayward, cabinetmaker, \$266; Josiah Allen Jr., tanner, \$220. And thus the fund was started and thus it grew.

In 1836 Williams Minot, treasurer of the Franklin Fund in Boston, sent a report to the Common Council at Philadelphia that the whole number of loans from May, 1791, to the time of his report was \$255 in sums varying from \$70 to \$266 up to the year 1800, since which time they had usually been \$200. The interest on Benjamin Franklin's original £1000 had been \$22,739, and the total of the fund at this time was \$24,325.83. In 1866 the fund had grown to \$110,166.58.

### No Loans Now

From the time of the reception of Franklin's legacy down to Jan. 14, 1894, it had increased from £1000 to \$421,756.18. The number of loans made by the managers to the class of persons referred to in the codicil of Franklin's will has been about 400. During the latter part of this period, when the number of applications for loans became very much fewer, the fund, under the votes of the managers, was invested in banks, securities, and in a policy of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. There are no loans now.

When Franklin bequeathed to his native town £1000 he did so with the stipulation that at the end of the 100 years the fund was to be divided, a portion being continued at interest for a second century and a portion being expended in "public works which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, pavements, or whatever may make life in the town more convenient to its people and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or a temporary residence."

The first portion of this money was available for use in 1891, but was not expended at that time owing to litigation started by Franklin's heirs in Philadelphia. It also became necessary to ask the Supreme Court to construe Franklin's will, which resulted in the appointment of a board of managers consisting of nine citizens including the Mayor to serve with the ministers of three of the oldest churches.

### More Than 19,000 Students

An industrial school and technical institute seemed to be the public work of the most general utility. The building at Berkeley and Appleton streets is the result. Since the opening of the union in 1908 more than 19,000 men have enrolled as students.

Attention of educators is directed to the Franklin Union at this time because of the exceptional merit of two comparatively new courses on telephony and metallurgy. They best illustrate the utilitarian nature and practical value of the work being done by the union.

The course on telephony is compul-

sion much attention. There probably is nothing just like it in the United States. Roughly speaking it is an animated blueprint. Elaborate working models, whereby the student may actually see the "how" and "why" of each step in the operation of the various circuits, are set up. This is a course for telephone men, not beginners in the study of electrical science. Just what the course in metallurgy amounts to may be illustrated best by means of a story told by Walter B. Russell, director of the union. A large manufacturing concern not far from Boston committed a serious error in the treatment of steel. About \$40,000 worth of metal appeared to have been wasted as the result. It was about to be scrapped when an employee who was taking a course at the Franklin Union came to the rescue with a formula that saved his

the company \$10,000. This was all obtained in the course of his study at the union.

### Need for the Union

So much for specific courses. A glance at present industrial conditions shows conclusively where the Franklin Union "fits," or rather the problems it exists to solve. Supplanting of manual work by machinery goes on daily. Design, maintenance, and construction of new machinery is requiring supplemental technical knowledge on the part of many workers. There is an unprecedented introduction of engineering processes into long-established industries.

Manufacturing methods are undergoing constant improvement. Recent research has developed new lines of production which require more exacting specifications. The industrial chemist has become a necessity and soon there will be few plants without at least one employee versed in the chemistry of the particular product manufactured at that plant.

The field of training occupied by the Franklin Union is not that of the public school, preparatory school or college. Director Russell avers. It is larger than filled by any of these, he says. It deals with youth and young manhood of college age and older. The engineering college, with its well-defined courses of study, occupies one corner of this zone, which may otherwise be termed the unstandardized field of training.

The combined efforts of technical institutes, professional schools, corporation schools, evening classes and extension classes have thus far

reached comparatively few young men and women of this age, the large majority of whom never see engineering college or university.

While engineering colleges and universities and other extension courses render a definite service, says Mr. Russell, leadership in this field falls to such technical institutes as Franklin Union with instructing staffs drawn partly from the ranks of the leading manufacturing and operating companies, and partly from among the highly-trained engineers; with courses flexible enough to fit men of varied qualifications and to fit them into jobs of varied character; with instruction strong on laboratory practice; with classes limited sufficiently in size to do efficient work; and with training that fits directly into the present industrial progression.

The tangible results of all this are that men receive increases in pay, are promoted to better jobs, are advanced from temporary to permanent positions, are made more efficient in their daily occupations, and in some cases are enabled to shift from difficult vocations to those congenial to temperament and talents.

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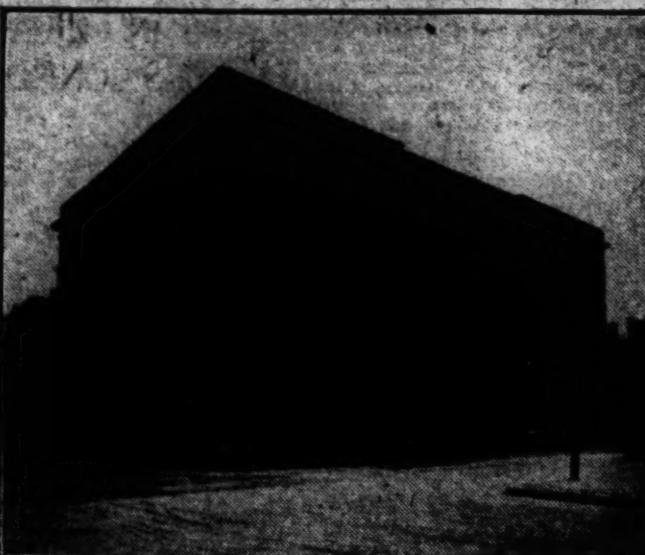
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## COLONEL GONATAS CRITICIZES KING

Prime Minister Says Misfortunes of Greece Are Due to His Autocratic Tendencies

ATHENS, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Colonel Gonatas, the Greek Prime Minister, with the portfolio of Foreign Minister, is one of the three main pillars sustaining the structure of the Greek Revolution, the other two being Colonel Plastiras, the national hero, and Colonel Sakalopoulas, the Minister of Communications, who also acts as Minister of Interior.

Colonel Gonatas, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

You ask what is the immediate cause of the Republican movement in Greece. Political institutions are seen by the people through the organs by which they perform their functions. The faults and the misuses of those organs are quite sufficient to give a false idea of those institutions. The catastrophe of the Hellenic Nation, principally caused by the autocratic tendencies of King Constantine, has turned the people toward a constitution which must be entirely freed from such a factor.

Colonel Gonatas does not consider that the Greek people are unable adequately to appreciate a republican régime. He believes that his people, in the main, are ready to enjoy the benefits emanating from a more democratic system of administration. He added:

The Hellenic people are democratic by tradition, and doubtless that liberal constitution has sufficiently prepared Greece to appreciate the benefits of a democratic régime. We however have not yet decided on the type of the coming republic. It is a question which should be resolved by the Constituent Assembly, which is to be elected soon.

When asked if the proclamation of a republic in Turkey has in any degree influenced and promoted the republican movement in Greece, Colonel Gonatas answered:

I do not think that it has done anything of the sort. Greece, being much more progressive than Turkey, could not follow the example of the latter. Owing to causes of a purely internal character, a new impetus is given to the republican movement, which, it should not be forgotten, was already in existence.

The local press was considerably occupied with the question of eventual outside interference, with a view to checking any possible change of political control in Greece. In this case England, especially, was pointed to as the ringleader of the move. The Greek Prime Minister, explaining the question, said:

The foreign powers have not intervened, and have even abstained from giving counsel to the Hellenic Government on a question which is of little importance. However, certain of the allied and friendly powers have, upon the request of the Hellenic Government, communicated the impressions of their respective governments, should a forcible change of political system occur. This, fortunately, is not the case. No one in Greece contemplates the imposition of a new régime contrary to the free will of a sovereign people.

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DETROIT, MICH.

## New Zealand Hydroelectric Power May Revive Trade With America

Rapid Development of Force Causes Enormous Increase in Use of Electrically Driven Machinery of All Kinds

"country," numbered 533,931, and those residing in the boroughs 726,610.

The area of the Dominion is 66,292,232 acres; the area occupied is 43,653,163 acres, and the number of individual holdings 85,519. The unsatisfactory feature of these figures is in the evidence they afford of the drift into the cities and the neglect of the rural districts. During the 12 months the total population of the Dominion increased by 1.85 per cent, while the population of the rural districts increased by only 0.83 per cent.

### Methods of Tenure

The tenure of the occupied land is classified under four headings. Crown leases and licenses cover 19,313,419 acres; freehold, 20,070,165 acres; leases from private individuals or public bodies, 2,677,103 acres, and leases from Maoris, 1,583,474 acres, a total of 43,653,163, as already indicated.

The size of the individual holdings over one acre is regulated to a large extent by the quality and accessibility of the land, and varies from an average of 1200 acres in Westland, where much of the country is rough and still covered by bush, to an average of 220 acres in North Auckland, where, so far, only the eyes of a promising district

## ABUNDANT FOOD CROPS REPORTED

**Business Prosperity Held to Be in Part Due to Plentiful Supply of Farm Products**

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27 (Special)—Although the general abundance of most food crops in the United States is declared to be "closely connected with the continued business prosperity," the New England Crop Reporting Service here says that the consequent inelastic demand for most staple food crops has resulted in prices "disappointingly low to farmers."

The low cost of foods, says a bulletin issued by the service, leaves the people in the cities with a large margin of income for clothing and other products of urban industries and stimulates the movement of population cityward.

With regard to the production of food this year the bulletin says:

According to the latest information, the United States this year has 412,500,000 bushels of potatoes, compared with last year's high of 465,200,000, and 350,500,000, the average of 1918-1922.

New England has a generous total of 47,100,000 bushels, compared with 35,800,000 last year and 33,300,000, the average of 1918-1922.

Production throughout New England is much larger than earlier judgments indicated.

The famous Aroostook County of northern Maine produces the bulk of the marketable produce.

This year it had 27,000 acres, with a yield of 284 bushels an acre, and a total of 25,800,000 bushels.

Farmers are using much better seed, and this with better care of the crop, gives larger crops and higher quality.

Not only New England, but the United States as a whole, is especially the northward, which produces the best apples has a generous apple crop.

Box apples now form more than 40 per cent of the total commercial crop, and are steadily increasing in volume.

New England, too, is producing more of the better grades of apples, as more of the neglected orchards disappear.

Now one with better care generally, replace them. While the Baldwin still leads in volume produced, other varieties, such as McIntosh, are gaining on it because they command a better price.

In the production of sweet corn for canning, Maine has the lead in New England, and sets the standard for the country.

This year the State harvested 11,093 acres of sweet corn, and the total pack is estimated at 294,000 cases of No. 2 cans.

This is considerably below the five-year average because of reduced acreage and small yield.

Connecticut Valley onions in Massachusetts, grown on 3360 acres this year, produced 1,295,545 bushels, compared with 1,247,500 last year.

**SCOUTS TO LEARN KNOT-TYING ART**

Bos'n of Training Ship Nantucket to Talk on "Sheep Shanks"

Nobody is supposed to know any more about tying knots than a sailor, so the Boy Scouts, whose job it is to know all about such things, are going aboard ship and learn the art from a real bos'n.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting of boys will take place on the Massachusetts nautical training ship, Nantucket at Commercial Wharf. It will be the first annual patrol leaders' conference held in this part of the United States.

Not only will the youngsters learn to slip rope into bow-lines and sheepshanks but they will discuss various problems. The meeting will be managed by the Scouts themselves. Donald North, Boy Scout executive for Boston, will preside at the first session.

There will be talks by the ship's officers. The boys will be instructed in rope work by the boatswain. Following the conference the boys will dine at Tremont Temple, after which they will be addressed by W. Cameron Forbes, president of the Boston Boy Scout Council, and Frank Sibley, newspaperman and war correspondent.

**POULTRY EXHIBIT AIM IS INCREASED PUBLIC INTEREST**

Poultry fanciers of New England and surrounding territory are preparing for the Boston Poultry Show, which will take place at Mechanics Building on the first five days of the new year. Included among the entries are several specimen fowl from Canada, in addition to large numbers from the northern New England states.

W. B. Atherton, in charge of the coming exposition, said yesterday that one of the prime objects of staging such an event is to help bring the raising of poultry back to its former position in this section of the country, particularly in industrial counties.

**Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

M. M. Kahn, San Francisco, Calif.

Bertha O. Freytag, Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Pearl Cooper, Baltimore, Md.

Charles Cooper, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. H. M. Davison, Newton Center, Mass.

Edna L. Ernest, Peoria, Ill.

Alice F. Hoffman, New York City.

Laura A. Campbell, Westmount, Quebec.

Ida M. Pierce, London, England.

Lelia Brown, New York City.

John Gandy, New York City.

Smith M. Olson, Chicago, Ill.

Norman C. Fenton, Chicago, Ill.

where the farm has been superseded or almost obliterated by the factory and office building.

"Poultry-raising pays, even when it is conducted along amateur lines, when the business is given the proper attention," he said, "and it is a good thing to encourage this sort of productive enterprise. When people come to a prize show to admire the winners, they may want to go ahead and raise some birds on their own account. At least that is what we hope."

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' LEADERS ASSEMBLE

**Annual Maine Judging Contest and Naming of State Champions Opens at Orono**

ORONO, Me., Dec. 27 (Special)—Boys' and Girls' Club leaders and county champions from all over the State are registering at the University of Maine this afternoon for the annual state judging contests, the announcement of state champions, and the award of various prizes. The event is conducted under the auspices of the Boys' and Girls' club department of the Extension Service and is looked upon as the biggest of the year.

Practically all the time this afternoon was occupied in conducting the youthful visitors around the university grounds and buildings, their guides showing them all the points of interest and explaining the various equipment. The opening session will come this evening when Dr. Leon S. Merrill will make an address of welcome and Miss Evelyn Hodgdon, leader of the Varsity Club of Gorham and county project leader in Cumberland County, will respond.

The judging contests will be started tomorrow morning when exhibits of potatoes, canned goods and sewing will receive the attention of the boys and girls. After lunch the visitors will divide into three groups and attend subject matter discussions.

The first group will discuss clothing with Miss Edna N. Cobb. The second group will meet with Miss Eleanor Jackson, food specialist, and will consider foods, while the third group will discuss crops and livestock under the direction of A. K. Gardner, crop specialist.

The annual dinner will take place Friday evening. Leo Staples, a club member from South Penobscot, will act as toastmaster while all eight of the speakers selected will be members of various clubs throughout the state. There the county champions will tell how they became champions.

The final meeting of the contest will be held in Alumni Hall, following the banquet. At this time the state champions in all projects such as canning, sewing, poultry raising and gardening, will be announced and the various prizes awarded or announced. The money for these prizes has been given by the Maine Central Railroad.

Transportation will be furnished the boys and girls the next morning to take them to Orono where they will catch the train home. All meals and lodgings are supplied the visitors free.

## BOSTON DE MOLAY BOYS ARE GUESTS

**Will Exemplify Degrees Before Somerville Masons**

Somerville Masons bodies have been invited to attend the exemplification of the degree work of the Order of De Molay for Boys by Boston Chapter, at the meeting of Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, at the Masonic Temple, Gilman Square, tonight. Boston Chapter, of which Paul S. Bennett is Master Mason, has worked before other Masonic gatherings and has assisted in the institution of new chapters.

Faith Lodge of Charlestown has arranged to have Boston Chapter perform the work on Feb. 8 at the Masonic Apartments in Thompson Square, and has invited members of Cour de l'ordre Commandery, Signet Royal Arch Chapter, Henry Price Lodge and Fourth Estate Lodge. On Jan. 28, Dalhouse Lodge of Newtonville plans a similar ceremony, inviting all members of the Masonic bodies in the Newtons.

The Order of De Molay for Boys is spreading rapidly throughout the country and is intended for boys between 18 and 21, who are sons or friends of Masons. Any Master Mason in good standing is eligible to witness the De Molay degree work at any time.

## PHILADELPHIA INDUSTRIES BUSY

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The extent to which the men and women of the textile industry depend upon Philadelphia for their wearing apparel is shown in a commercial report of the production of local manufacturing establishments for a year.

Philadelphia plants turned out 3,849,604 pairs of shoes, 3,599,500 hats, 122,172 pairs of hose, 3,209,224 shirts, and 1,73,996 pairs of suspenders, according to the report. An increase in volume of production of 25 per cent is expected this year.

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## GOV. AND MRS. COX JOIN EASTERN STAR

**Hadasah Chapter Initiates Class of 14 Before 500 Members and Grand Officers**

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Cox, were among the 14 candidates initiated into the Order of the Eastern Star at Hadasah Chapter, No. 118, last evening, at the Eastern Star Temple, Virginia Street, Dorchester. It was the last meeting at which the 1923 officers will exemplify the initiatory work, for the recently elected officers for 1924 will be installed at the next meeting, Jan. 3. About 300 members of the order were present, including many distinguished past and present Grand Officers.

Following the conferring of the degrees Guy A. Ham, Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, introduced "Brother Cox," recalling undergraduate college days at Dartmouth and ensuing years of business, political and personal friendship. Governor Cox replied along similar lines, and called attention to the fact that in May, 1922, at the Grand Chapter sessions in Tremont Temple, he welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Commonwealth but not until he had first been requested to leave the chapter rooms until the opening sessions had been completed, because he was not a member.

At that time, Governor Cox said he had discovered that contrary to tradition women could keep a secret. The Governor, last evening, in complimenting the officers of Hadasah Chapter, on their work, said he felt a great deal of satisfaction in becoming affiliated with an order having the high ideals of the Eastern Star.

A reception was given to the candidates, following the closing of the ceremonies, in which Mrs. Jane Gray Paynton, Grand Matron; Clesson S. Curtiss, Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie Cushing, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Anna E. Ham, Grand Marshal; Mrs. Natalie B. Weldner, Grand Adah; Guy A. Ham, Past Grand Patron; Albert Thomas, Past Grand Patron; several deputy grand matrons, and present and past matrons and patrons, participated.

The initiatory work of the evening was conducted by Mrs. Elisabeth A. Fletcher, Worthy Matron, and Charles W. Noffsinger, Worthy Patron, and the following officers:

Associate Matron, Mrs. Alma M. Worthington; Secretary, Mrs. Abbie M. Swain; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah E. Barton; Conductress, Mrs. Bernice E. Coleman; Associate Conductress, Miss Margaret Bruce; Chaplain, Mrs. Miriam F. Noffsinger; Marshal, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Comer; Adah, Miss Mildred B. Blair; Ruth, Mrs. Alice E. MacDonald; Esther, Mrs. Gertrude E. Cutcliffe; Martha, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Saunders; Electa, Mrs. Alice M. Gould; Warder, Mrs. Minnie M. McKittrick; Sentinel, Russell E. Austin.

The annual dinner will take place Friday evening. Leo Staples, a club member from South Penobscot, will act as toastmaster while all eight of the speakers selected will be members of various clubs throughout the state. There the county champions will tell how they became champions.

The final meeting of the contest will be held in Alumni Hall, following the banquet.

At this time the state champions in all projects such as canning, sewing, poultry raising and gardening, will be announced and the various prizes awarded or announced.

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Transportation will be furnished the boys and girls the next morning to take them to Orono where they will catch the train home. All meals and lodgings are supplied the visitors free.

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At this time the state champions in all projects such as canning, sewing, poultry raising and gardening, will be announced and the various prizes awarded or announced.

The money for these prizes has been given by the Maine Central Railroad.

Transportation will be furnished the boys and girls the next morning to take them to Orono where they will catch the train home. All meals and lodgings are supplied the visitors free.

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# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Music News

### Beethoven Series Ends With Ninth Symphony.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—For the final concert in the Beethoven series the Symphony Orchestra and the Symphony Choral Society united in one of the most impressive performances of the ninth symphony ever heard in this vicinity. The chief reason why we have been deprived from hearing this majestic work, during the last ten or a dozen years, has been the difficulty of bringing together an adequate chorus. It has been the case since the old Philharmonic Society expired of inaction. The singers were and are here, but choral organizations fell on evil days and it required a tremendous and united effort on the part of the Orchestral Association, choral conductors and church choir leaders to bring together the 200 members of the present chorus, under the leadership of Henri Verbruggen, for the purpose of giving this symphony.

Mr. Verbruggen is a great choral conductor. There was some question concerning the ability of the sopranos to negotiate the difficult requirements of the choral part of the symphony; but here is where Mr. Verbruggen's talents were most positively illustrated, for out of fair voices he created a group that rose superlatively to every demand made on it. There was not the slightest deviation from pitch at any time, and the long, sustained passages were a glorious paean of triumph, voicing with unswerving faith Schiller's undying belief in the brightness of man.

What is true of the higher women's voices is equally applicable to the rest of the chorus, and that it was no momentary inspiration has been proved in the three performances of the symphony which have been given, one in St. Paul and two here. There was not the least strain evident, there was a serene majesty in the enunciation of the message, a fine balance in the choirs and a precision that bespeaks the right kind of contact between conductor and chorus.

Inspired no doubt by the importance of the occasion, the men in the orchestra gave by far the best account of themselves of the present season. They were evidently keyed up to a high pitch and were quite as responsive to Mr. Verbruggen's desires as the chorus. There was a gradual unfolding of the composer's purpose, his building up of climaxes, a dignity of expression, a unanimity of attack and an emotional outburst that were profoundly moving. One cannot measure this symphony with a yardstick, it is too vast and its purpose too evident. Regarded as an entity, then, it was superb, lifting climax to the first half of the season.

Additional program numbers were the first "Leonora" overture and Pizarro's aria from "Tidio" sung by Pavel Jirkov who also sang the bass part in the quartet of soloists. The other members of the very efficient quartet were: Elsa Straub, soprano; Marjorie Squires, contralto, and Arthur Hackett, tenor. J. D.

### Eleventh Program of the Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The week-end program of the Philadelphia Orchestra grew in strength, beauty and grace from a somewhat dolorous opening to a stirring and inspiring close, even though the start was made with the relatively modern idiom of Ernest Bloch's "Poeme Juif." No. 1 ("Dance") and the end came with the familiar and popular "New World" symphony of Dvořák.

Mr. Bloch's work was first put before the Philadelphia Orchestra's patronage six years ago. It was not much liked then, and the applause for it on the present occasion was as timid, turtive and undecided as formerly. It is a mistake to let critical opinion be unduly influenced by the immediate popular response, and yet it is a significant thing that in six years our representative concertgoers have become no fonder of the work than they were in January, 1918. Frankly, they do not care for the persistent mournfulness of Mr. Bloch's moods.

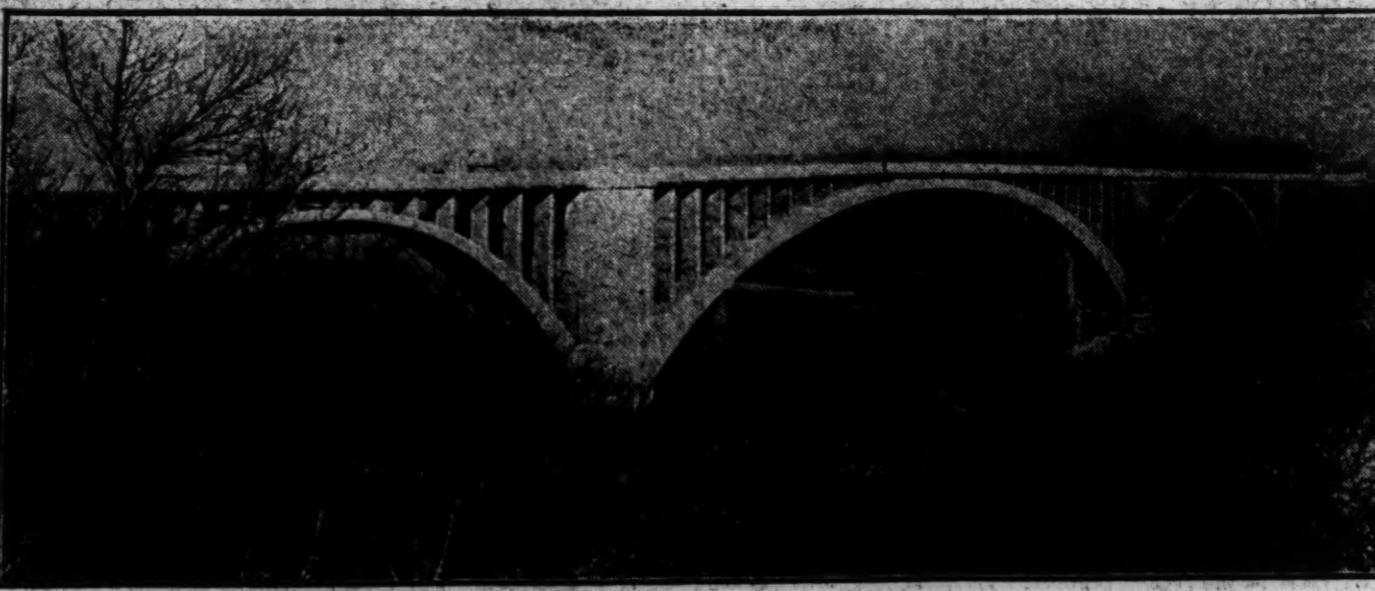
Mr. Stokowski leads his programs better than he builds them. The infelicitous opening was not entirely offset by its sequel, the "Queen Mab" scherzo from the "Romeo and Juliet" dramatic symphony of Berlioz. For just as Bloch was mannered and repetitive in the assertion of grief, so Berlioz admitted master of orchestration as he is still the air with the sun-spangled and moon-shot joyance of elys and scarcely evaded monotony with the protracted continuity of the same gauzy, evanescent phrases. There is as little variety to his levity as to the gravity of Mr. Bloch's moods.

Berlioz gave place to Schumann, and the latter's A minor concerto for cello and orchestra. This work had not been played in Philadelphia, in the lifetime of the present orchestra at least, and Michel Penha, the first cellist, performed a labor of love in dragging it from oblivion. It is not Schumann at his best. One of the violinists of the orchestra, Otto Mueller, who has written excellent music on his own account, spent a large part of the summer in reconstructing Schumann's orchestration, and Mr. Penha himself supplied the cadenzas. The cello is asked to do about all that it is able to accomplish. Its best chance to display the characteristic cello tone is in the large, long notes of the Lento. The other

## AMUSEMENTS

### CHICAGO

**M. COHAN'S GRAND**  
George M. Cohen's International Success  
**Little Nellie Kelly**  
With ELISABETH HINES and the Entire  
Original Boston Cast



Cappelen Memorial Bridge, Connecting the Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul

two movements require a swift incessancy of motion, frequent resort to high altitudes with the thumb position at the fingerboard's tip, dazzling arpeggios and dizzy passage-work. In every technical respect Mr. Penha was admirable, but one wished at times for "more matter and less art."

So that the audience came to the fourth and last division of the program unsatisfied. And the "New World" symphony said to it what Bloch and Berlioz and even Schumann had somehow failed to say. Dr. Stokowski and his men gave to the playing its full measure of vitality and almost furious energy; and the appeal was irresistible. The lip of the sophisticated may curl a little at those who cling to their preferences for the "Pathetic," and this work of Dvořák, but the "New World" holds its own against all that is "advanced" on the one hand, or decadent on the other.

F. L. W.

### Battistini in Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence)—It was a gala night on Nov. 19 at the State Opera. Mattia Battistini, passing through Berlin on his way to Scandinavia, had signified his readiness to give a single performance, the entire proceeds of which should be devoted to the Berlin soup kitchens and similar organizations.

"Tosca" was the opera selected. Scarpa, as many think, Battistini's finest role. He has been heard in this part here in previous seasons, but on this occasion he excelled himself. The beautiful voice, the surprising vigor and the perfect phrasing of this wonderful artist seem to increase in fascination.

This bridge replaces the original steel-high bridge at this point which was built in 1887. The new bridge was built over and around the old bridge, using it to a large extent as the scaffold and support for all the new building-work. The rock faced ashlar piers of the old bridge and some of its steel work which is to be removed next spring may be seen in the picture. The low water in the river also made it easy to secure additional supports where needed for the great weight of the concrete.

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### "Big Brother"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Rivoli Theater, Dec. 23, "Big Brother," a motion picture from Rex Beach's novel, adapted for the screen by Paul Sloane, directed by Allan Dwan. "Big Brother" comes across with a real swing. The full, fine flavor of New York's East Side is cleverly preserved in this tale of a Bowery gangster who tries to bring up an orphan boy. Tom Moore does one of the best bits of screen acting seen in a long while and makes this Donovan fellow a thoroughly convincing and interesting character. Seven-year old Mickey Bennett is the boy and there are times when he makes other screen juveniles look to their laurels. All he wants is to grow up to be as tough as his big pal. But when Donovan loses him because he hasn't been the right kind of a "big brother," the change begins. The titles are crisp and racy and the story is full of surprises. Raymond Hatton gives a shrewd account of himself as an East Side tough and the large cast is a remarkable assemblage of "types."

## AMUSEMENTS

### CLEVELAND

**MUNICIPAL** Public CONCERTS Auditorium SUNDAY MATINEE, DEC. 30 FRANCES ALDA with Metropolitan Grand Opera Quartette THE CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA NIKOLAI ROKOLOFF, Conductor Popular Prices—\$5.00 to \$2.50 Seats at Dreher's, 1228 Huron Road

### MOTION PICTURES

Park Theatre, Boston 44th St. Theatre, New York Woods Theatre, Chicago Stillman Theatre, Cleveland NOW PLAYING TWICE DAILY REX INGRAM'S SCARAMOUCHE A METRO PICTURE ALICE TERRY RAMON NOVARO LEWIS STONE "An Eighteenth Century document of haunting beauty and rare restraint."—The Christian Science Monitor.

Missouri Theatre, Kansas City Capitol Theatre, San Francisco Palace Theatre, Montreal

## Architecture

### Reinforced Concrete Bridge Has Span of 400 Feet

AMERICAN engineering has always

expressed imagination of the most alert and prophetic character, but with the opening of the new Cappelen Bridge across the gorge of the Mississippi River at Minneapolis, on Friday, Dec. 7, the American determination and ability to build great works of universal significance registered a new mark of achievement.

To have leaped 400 feet in single span with a bow of man-made stone, invented in a laboratory, proved for strength in advance with a pencil and paper, poured like slush into lumber molds to immediately crystallize around sinews of steel into seamless spars and billets of granite-like usefulness, is indeed a romance of intuition and accurate thinking that the most far-seeing of men, even a short time ago, could not have imagined.

This magnificent center span, springing vigorously free from the great footings at either side, is the longest span so far accomplished in reinforced concrete, and is likely to remain so for some time, because it is not possible to build such long spans in reinforced concrete, except where the river or gorge to be spanned provides opportunity for continuous temporary timber scaffolding to support the forms or molds of the great arches while they are being filled with concrete and becoming hard.

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## PUBLIC, WORKER, AND RAILROAD BENEFIT BY B. & O. UNION PLAN

**Co-operative Agreement With Shopmen's Unions Cited as Step Toward Traffic Problem Solution**

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—For eight months the shop of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have been operating under a remarkable "co-operative" agreement with the shopmen's unions. It is not a company union scheme but an agreement between the International Association of Machinists and other shop craft unions and the officials of the railroad company. It is unique because no other American railroad do the employees provide technical advisory service to decrease operating costs and increase efficiency in the service to the public.

It was some time ago that William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists remarked that he would like to find a progressive employer, who, on the basis of full recognition of the union, would accept co-operation to increase efficiency and further economy in the interest of service to the public. It got just one response, and that was from Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and even that did not come until after the shopmen's strike last year.

### Co-operation Is Keynote

A contract—a co-operative one—was drawn. In it is this preamble:

The welfare of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and its employees is dependent on the service which the railroad renders the public. Improvements in this service and economies in operating and maintenance expenses result chiefly from willing co-operation between the railroad management and the voluntary organizations of its employees. When the groups responsible for better service and greater efficiency share fairly in the benefits which follow their joint efforts improvements in the conduct of the railroad are greatly encouraged. The parties to this agreement recognize the foregoing principles and agree to be governed by them in their relations.

Mr. Johnston summarized the development of the co-operative relations between the Baltimore & Ohio and its shop employees under that contract:

The Baltimore & Ohio management has accepted the standard shop craft unions as the proper agencies representing the shopmen.

Instead of being tolerated as a necessary evil, they are now regarded as desirable agencies in the stimulation of human efficiency.

The unions have placed at the disposal of the Baltimore & Ohio a service to help improve the morale of the mechanical department. It is our purpose to align the locals, shop federations, district and system federations with the railroad's constructive program of improved shopward and roundhouse operation, better maintenance service, increased production, safety and elimination of waste.

The management, on the other hand, has assured us that it will do what it can to make the improved maintenance economy count in the direction of steady work the year round. The men need have no fear that better production on their part is going to result in furloughs just that much sooner, an ordinarily happens on railroads.

### Expert Advice Is Given

The service we have put at the disposal of the Baltimore & Ohio is of the most superior engineering character. It is under the general direction of Mr. O. S. Beyer Jr., who is retained by us as general consulting engineer. His practical experience as a railroad man gives him a grasp of the human problems of railroading which is not only necessary, but indispensable for the guidance of such a service.

## Washington Observations

Washington, Dec. 26.

CHARLES BENTER, conductor of the Navy band, and Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, were on the same broadcasting program at station WRC in Washington the other night. The Navy band was giving a concert, and Mr. Harrison was preaching "Americanization" through the air. Musician and Senator met in the vestibule of the broadcasting studio. Quoth Mr. Harrison: "That was a delightful program your band just played." Rejoined Mr. Benter: "Glad you liked it. Now's your chance to do something for the Navy band in Congress. There's a bill up to put us on the same level as the Marine band, and to make me a full-grade lieutenant." Mr. Harrison said: "I'm for it." So did Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, who came to watch Mr. Harrison's maiden effort as a broadcaster.

Dean Bratenahl of the Washington Cathedral relates an inspiring experience while strolling through the close. All of a sudden he heard the voices of singers. No services were in progress in the Bethlehem chapel, where they are ordinarily held on the uncompleted cathedral premises, and the dean was nonplussed. To his astonishment he discovered that the forty or fifty workmen who are building the new cathedral were chanting "Rock of Ages."

Louis C. Crumpton, Representative from Michigan, and the successor of Andrew J. Volstead as dry leader in the House, is a Hiram Johnson lieutenant. He was active in the Californian's behalf in 1920, when Mr. Johnson captured Michigan from Lowden and Wood at the end of a tempestuous primary contest. Mr. Crumpton's identification with the Johnson campaign is adduced by the Senator's friends as evidence that Mr. Johnson is not, as sometimes alleged, a backslidder on prohibition. He is said to have an unvarnished dry record on prohibition votes in Congress.

Robert L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, who has reopened the nine-year-old controversy as to who "began the war," must have been pretty well loaded up with German material dur-

ing his recent trip to Europe. If he had cared to collect secret documents available in London and Paris, Mr. Owen doubtless could have made out an equally strong case proving that Germany was the author of the war.

The battle of the white papers, the blue books, the yellow papers, and the green books, which Berlin and Paris, London, and Moscow, Rome and Brussels, have been waging since 1914, is not yet decided. The Owen "revelation" that the guilt lies on the heads of France and Russia is neither new nor convincing.

♦ ♦ ♦

James W. Gerard of New York, Democrat, is one of the first prominent man to have a vice-presidential boom launched for him. South Dakota, which is busy making and unmaking possibilities for 1924, plumped for Gerard as a McAdoo running-mate at his recent proposal conventions. The former American Ambassador to Germany is of ancient New York State Democratic stock. Mrs. Gerard was one of the daughters of the famous Anaconda Copper King, Marcus Daly. "Jimmy" Gerard could probably come as near carrying New York for a candidate as any Democrat, with the single exception of Al Smith. While maintaining intimate relations with the silk-stocking element of his party, Mr. Gerard has always been a devoted Tammany man and long served as one of the Hall's leaders.

♦ ♦ ♦

The only "Coolidge headquarters" in Washington, outside of Bascom Slemp's office, is the suite maintained by James B. Reynolds in the Transportation Building. Mr. Reynolds is a banker for a couple of hours a day, and the rest of the time he pursues the profession of a consultant on the twin subjects of tariff and customs law. He is never so busy these days, however, that he hasn't time to talk about the President. There are few canner practical politicians at large than the former secretary of the Republican national committee.

♦ ♦ ♦

Washington's winter colony of nobles contains no more interesting figure than Mrs. Custer, widow of America's famous Indian fighter and hero of the massacre which bears his name. Mrs. Custer is at the American University Women's Club. Her memories of army days and the plains are still vivid.

F. W. W.

## UNION PACIFIC'S EARNING ABILITY NOT ENDANGERED

**Neither Reasonable Rate Cuts, nor Operation of Recapture Clause to Handicap System**

There is some apprehension lest Union Pacific will not be able to earn its \$10 dividend if rates are cut on farm products also that the road will be one of the first to lose money under the recapture clause of the Transportation Act. An analysis of Union Pacific's position, however, proves that these fears are practically groundless.

At the close of 1922 the road and equipment account stood at about \$760,000, on which 6 per cent that the company may earn before recapture is \$45,600,000. On the basis of non-operating income and charges in 1922 such a net operating income would be equal to a surplus for the \$228,280,000 common of about \$40,000,000, or \$18 a share.

For a system in the excellent condition of Union Pacific \$8 a share would be much more than ample to return the property from income.

The valuation to be reached by the Commerce Commission will doubtless vary from company accounts, but the variation can hardly be enough to threaten the \$10 dividend from this direction.

It requires net operating income of only \$28,000,000 to provide a share for the common and this would be 6 per cent on an investment of only \$465,000, or \$295,000,000 less than the property is carried at. Last year net operating income was only 4.4 per cent on property account.

### Investments Improving

The valuation of Los Angeles & Salt Lake, one of the first to be made final, cannot be accepted as an index of valuations of other constituent parts of the system. This is a company whose road, built through a region where costs were never low and gaining little or nothing from realty appreciation.

Following unprecedent washouts, considerable mileage had to be relocated, and no allowance was made for abandoned property. Tentative valuations of Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company showed only an inconsequential deficiency from property accounts, and this is a better index of how the rest of the property will fare.

As against a possible deficiency between valuation and property accounts, it may be pointed out that the market value of income return of the investment account is improving, a considerable part of this investment is in equipment trusts, maturing serially, and payments from this source are re-invested in higher-yield certificates.

### Dividends Increased

Union's largest two stock investments are in Illinois Central and New York Central, of which latter it owns \$21,000,000, recently increased dividends from 5 to 7 per cent and now carries additional rights. A company which has lost 5 per cent on \$4,400,000 Chicago & North Western common, cut from 5 per cent to 4 per cent, Union will receive an increased income from \$3,594,000 Chicago & North Western, recently placed on a \$5 basis.

Union has written off its investment in Chicago & Alton stocks, and the showing of that road indicates that valuation may be recovered from \$17,000,000, which have paid no interest since 1916. Union's St. Paul stock investment consists of only \$1,245,000 preferred, while it has only \$3,118,000 of St. Paul's junior bonds.

With regard to the possibility of a general rate cut in the western district, the question arises as to where such a cut would leave competitive roads.

On this basis the main line of Union Pacific, operating in connection with Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and its own Oregon and Washington lines, comes into competition with Atchison and St. Paul, and with the two northern roads operating in connection with Burlington.

There is not much competition with Southern Pacific, which compensation is offered primarily the routing of through business, based on its point of origin, except through Los Angeles & Salt Lake. A judicious cut on through rates would help all these roads by recovering for them some business that has gone to water routes, but a drastic general rate cut would be damaging to all of them.

### Well Maintained Road

In the matter of operating ratio Union Pacific does not show much difference from roads of its district or roads of the country, but these ratios must be considered in connection with condition of the property.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Union ranks among the three or four best maintained railroads in the United States, partly because it has never been necessary to sacrifice the road to dividends. If anything, the road is over-maintained.

Union's main line business is the most profitable in the railroad field. It reaches no large centers of population with necessity of costly terminals, but receives the bulk of its business at Ogden and Omaha in train lots for delivery in train lots. A great deal of this business moves at high speed. At each of these terminals the roads spread out like two fans to connect with the most economical route that can ever be constructed across the Rockies.

It is declared from an authoritative source that Union Pacific this year will earn around \$10 a share on its common, or 50 per cent more than its dividend. To this will not have to give more than 5 per cent on its road and equipment account.

Roads of the western district will not earn 5 per cent on their investment in 1923, and with earnings running at or below such a percentage, no showing can be made, under the Transportation Act for 1924, that the roads will be able to pay dividends.

On the assumption that the rate-making clause of the act will be repealed, it is assumed by some that the Supreme Court, based on its recent decisions, would find a rate structure providing less than 5 per cent on the investment unreasonable and confiscatory.

Union Pacific System income account for 1922, reported to the Securities Exchange, shows net operating income of \$16,685,115, other income \$10,449,484, total income \$29,134,599, interest, rents, etc., \$11,483,662, net income \$17,655,937.

### YELLOW CAB TO BUILD IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—The Yellow Cab Co., a subsidiary of the American Cab Manufacturing Company, has agreed to erect a Canadian manufacturing plant to manufacture and repair taxicabs. The high cost of importing cars from the United States has given the company the idea of locating a plant in the Dominion.

**CAR-REPAIR ORDER PLACED**

Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company has secured a contract for repair work on 1000 steel gondolas

from Norfolk & Western Railway.



### TODAY—

right now, while you are reading this advertisement, the building operations in progress, financed by Miller Bonds, are concisely summed up as follows:

Number of structures .45  
Approximate appraised value of properties, \$25,000,000

Number of cities where work is in progress .17  
Northeastern city, Raleigh, N. C.  
Southwestern city, Dallas, Texas

The above figures are based on our operations in the South only

## Forty-Five Reasons for Buying Miller Bonds

If the buildings financed by us and in process of erection at the present moment were combined into one structure, its dimensions would set a new standard for size.

Such a structure would cover 4 acres of ground and tower 45 stories toward the sky.

Within its walls would be nearly 1,600 apartments, equivalent to 16 big, separate apartment structures in New York City. Also, nearly 1,900 hotel rooms—twice as many as the average offered by the larger hotels in our principal cities. Also, nearly 900 offices and 70 stores—a good-sized business and shopping district in itself.

The owners of this Leviathan among structures would have approximately 4,500,000 square feet of floor space to rent, and experts have estimated that the net income would be not less than \$2,225,000 annually. Assuming that this net income represents 7% of the actual value of the structure, that value would stand at \$31,800,000.

To help you picture to yourself the size of this structure, recall that the Equitable Building in New York City, the most spacious office building in the world, is 38 stories in height, has a usable floor space of slightly more than 1,000,000 square feet, and occupies a plot of ground less than 1 1/4 acres in extent.

First mortgage bonds issued against a single structure of such vast size might not be a desirable investment, but Miller First Mortgage

Bonds, each issue secured by a single one of the forty-five buildings we are now financing, or by other structures already completed, make a strong appeal to common sense, prudence and thrift.

The buildings are of moderate size, therefore easily managed, easily rented, soundly financed.

The bonds are backed by an investment banking firm possessing the resources, age, experience and character required for the sound financing of big undertakings, and the scrupulous safeguarding of investors' interests.

The interest rate is as high as 7%—the rate prevailing in most parts of the South, sanctioned by State laws.

### What Better January Investment?

The facts stated in this advertisement contain a valuable suggestion for every investor who in 1924 wants safety, stability, and a good rate of interest. We have portions of some of these forty-five bond issues on hand, ready for immediate delivery—also a few bonds on structures now completed and in operation. Order at once, or ask us to reserve bonds for January funds. Write today for descriptive circulars of 7% issues, and for booklet, "Creating Good Investments."

## G. L. MILLER & COMPANY INCORPORATED

946 Carbide and Carbon Bldg.

Philadelphia Pittsburgh Atlanta Atlanta Memphis Knoxville

30 East 42nd Street, New York

St. Louis Buffalo

"NO INVESTOR EVER LOST A DOLLAR IN MILLER BONDS"

## INCREASED GOLD PRODUCTION FROM TRANSVAAL MINES

DURBAN, South Africa, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The gold output declared by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines for the month of October was 793,842 ounces, valued at £3,611,881, an increase of 54,388 ounces and £265,726 over September's yield. The Rand mines are responsible for 773,759 ounces, and the outside districts for the balance 17,083.

This output for October constitutes a decline for the industry, except for one month in 1912, when a special clean-up of ore reserves brought the total up to just 800,000 ounces. The achievement is mainly the result of the improved labor supply, the native labor employing 177,047 men, which is an increase of more than 26,000 over the number employed in September.

A feature of the detailed returns furnished by the individual mines is that about two-thirds show considerably reduced working costs. The following are some of the highest producers at present and their individual production: Croonfontein 2,325 ounces, Government 2,235 ounces, Randfontein 51,800 ounces, City Deep 41,751 ounces, Modder L. 34,141 ounces, E. R. F. M. 23,650 ounces, Langlaagte 28,118 ounces, Brakpan 27,232 ounces, Springs 27,221 ounces, Robinson Deep 14,561 ounces.

Pointing to the fact that post-war slumps, over-production, and even a falling off in consumer demand have failed to seriously undermine the industry as a whole, financial interests locally are freely admitting that their pessimism of some months ago over price cutting has no foundation, and that the new conditions of the market are favorable. The tire concerns have come through practically unscathed and certainly better prepared for next year's reputed boom.

Pirestone, the leader in 1922 price-cutting, materially reduced its bank obligations this year, increased sales 20 per cent over 1922, and entered the 1923 market with low inventories and a strong cash position. Export

## UPWARD TREND IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

Optimism Attributed to Akron Concerns as Indicated by Dividend Declarations

AKRON, O., Dec. 27 (Special)—The declaration for October by the General Tire & Rubber Company of an extra 6 per cent dividend on its \$5 par value common stock followed by an announcement by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of a resumption of common dividend payments, is seen here as clear indications of an upward trend in the rubber industry next year.

A feature

## STOCKS MOVE IRREGULARLY UPWARD AGAIN

**After Early Decline Various Issues Advance Briefly to Higher Level**

A wide assortment of stocks, including most of the oil stocks, equities, and numerous specialties, moved upward moderately at the opening of today's New York stock market. A few shares, including some of the motors and food issues, declined fractionally.

The early irregularity in which Davison Chemical, Guyana Fruit, Cuban Dominican Sugar preferred and New Orleans Texas & Mexico were driven down 1 to 2, with Northwestern yielding to 47%, the lowest figure of the year, was followed by a vigorous upturn under the leadership of the equipments, motor accessories and independent steel shares.

Gains of 1 to 2 points were established by nearly a score of active shares.

Foreign exchange rates opened higher.

**Mixed Price Changes**

Mixed price movements characterized the forenoon transactions on the stock exchange, the marking up of special stocks apparently being utilized for selling elsewhere.

Members of various groups moved in opposite directions, conspicuous examples being found in the action of food, motor, mining and oil and oil shares.

Several stocks rose to new high levels for the year, including American Motive, American Oil, Sloane Sheffield Steel and American Cotton Oil preferred certificates. Losses of 1% to 2% were recorded on the other hand by Davison Chemical, Corn Products, Cuba Cane Sugar preferred and National Lead.

Fluctuations in railroad shares were narrow, except in the cosiers, which were strong.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Selling pressure became more general in the afternoon, when the call money rates advanced to 6 per cent. Oils weakened with the rest, despite the announcement of the advances in prices of crude oil in various fields. United States Cast Iron Pipe and American Hide & Leather preferred were particularly weak.

**Mariand Oil Soars**

A jump of 9% points by Mariand Oil So., with warrants, featured the early trading in bonds, while the market generally was fairly active, with a small assortment of railroad mortgages sliding downward. This was particularly noticeable in Denver & Rio Grande and Seaboard Air Line issues. Active United States Government bonds were slightly reactionary.

## MIXED CHANGES IN CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Wheat prices were inclined to sag today during the early transactions. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1% lower, May 1.06% @ 1.07, and July 1.05% @ 1.05%, was followed by a moderate decline all around.

After opening 1% @ 1% higher, May 23% @ 23% corn continued to point upward.

Oats started at 1% @ 1% advance, May 44% @ 45, and later held near to the initial range.

Provisions were lower.

## ANTHRACITE CONCERN PAYS 80% DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Receipt by stockholders of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company of checks representing an amount equal to \$40 on each share of \$50 par value stock disclosed today that the company voted on Dec. 18 last a dividend of 80 per cent.

## LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; beef steers closing largely 5¢ lower; top year steers \$11.75; best matured steers \$11; bulk fat steer, 18.35¢; shea stock, 10 to 20¢ higher; medium, half-weight, veal calves to packers \$10.40; light veal \$9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; 10c to 15c higher; bulk fat, half-weight butchers early, 47.20¢@7.25; top, 47.10 to 17¢; pound average, 47.10¢@7.10; bulk desirable packers, 46.50¢@6.75; strong weight pigs, 46.50¢@6.75 to 250-pound butchers late 47¢@7.15; estimated holdovers 12,000.

Lamb—Receipts, 16,000; 10c lambs steady to strong and feeding lambs around steady; bulk gos and chops, 1.10¢@1.15; lambs, \$1.00@1.35; top, \$1.10@1.25; dressed lambs, \$1.00@1.25; dual natives \$1.10@1.25; light and hand-weight fat ewes, 7¢@8.50; dressed lambs around 60 pounds \$1.25.

**BIG FOUR BOND ISSUE APPROVED**

Preferred stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis have authorized the issue of an additional \$100,000 bonds under the terms of an improvement mortgage raising the amount which may be issued for other than refunding purposes from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The action makes it possible for the company to issue and sell \$100,000 of these bonds, application having which is pending before the Commerce Commission.

## MINNESOTA WHEAT AGREEMENT

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27—Minnesota, which led all wheat producing states in duration of acreage and crop in 1922, had reduced its 1923 winter crop acreage by 17,000 acres, and its winter wheat acreage by 152,000 acres, due to a sharp federal crop statistician for Minnesota report. Warm fall weather has permitted late sowing and 74 per cent of the farm land now sown plowed. Warm weather also has depressed prices for feeds.

## BIDS ON PORTO RICAN BONDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The chief of the Bureau of Public Debt will receive sealed bids until 2 p.m. on Friday for \$3,000,000 5 per cent semiannual 1941-50 year optional average Porto Rican bonds. A certified check for 2 per cent is required.

## LAONIA CAR EARNINGS

For the months of October and November, Laonia Car Company reported net earnings of \$16.70 a share on the preferred stock. This was from foundry work and production alone. Cash in the 90 days increased from \$2,000 to \$26,000.

## LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 27—Consols for money today were £20. De Beers 11 1/4, and Rand Mines 21 1/2. Miners' 10 1/2. Gold discount rates—short bills 3 1/2%; per cent; three-months' bills 3 1/2%; per cent.

## INDONESIA GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, Dec. 27—Production of gold in Indonesia reached 1,000,000 in November, amounted to 4,337 fine troy oz., or 134,832. In October the output was 12,019 fine ounces, valued at \$14,616.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p.m.)

	Open	High	Low	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Dec. 23	Dec. 22	Dec. 21	Dec. 20	Dec. 19	Dec. 18	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Dec. 10	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Dec. 4	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 28	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Aug. 30	Aug. 29	Aug. 28	Aug. 27	Aug. 26	Aug. 25	Aug. 24	Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Aug. 18	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	Aug. 9	Aug. 8	Aug. 7	Aug. 6	Aug. 5	Aug. 4	Aug. 3	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	July 31	July 30	July 29	July 28	July 27	July 26	July 25	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 29	June 28	June 27	June 26	June 25	June 24	June 23	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	March 16	March 15	March 14	March 13	March 12	March 11	March 10	March 9	March 8	March 7	March 6	March 5	March 4	March 3	March 2	March 1	Feb. 28	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Feb. 25	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Feb. 22	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Feb. 18	Feb. 17	Feb. 16	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	Feb. 13	Feb. 12	Feb. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Feb. 6	Feb. 5	Feb. 4	Feb. 3	Feb. 2	Feb. 1	Jan. 31	Jan. 30	Jan. 29	Jan. 28	Jan. 27	Jan. 26	Jan. 25	Jan. 24	Jan. 23	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Jan. 20	Jan. 19	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 13	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Jan. 7	Jan. 6	Jan. 5	Jan. 4	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Dec. 23	Dec. 22	Dec. 21	Dec. 20	Dec. 19	Dec. 18	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Dec. 10	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Dec. 4	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 28	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Aug. 30	Aug. 29	Aug. 28	Aug. 27	Aug. 26	Aug. 25	Aug. 24	Aug. 2

## INCREASED COSTS REDUCE EASTERN STEAMSHIP PROFIT

Net of \$9 a Share on Common Expected—Initial Preferred Dividend Awaited

At their December meeting next Monday it is expected that directors of Eastern Steamship Lines will declare the initial dividend on the \$5,000 shares of no-par preferred stock.

This issue is entitled to dividends at the rate of \$3.50 a share per annum. Ahead of it comes 22,534 shares of 1 per cent first preferred \$100 par. Thus dividend requirements of the two preferred issues are now on an annual basis of slightly less than \$600,000.

Although Eastern Steamship in 1923 has been handling its commercial business in the previous years, the company has been confronted by a horizontal rise of expenses over which it has little or no control, such as increased canal tolls, and higher wages of seamen and longshoremen.

### Highest Operating Costs

These higher costs of operation have more than absorbed the increase in operating revenues. For example, total operating revenues for the 10 months to Oct. 31, last, were \$5,943,167, a gain of \$800,000 over the corresponding period of 1922. The surplus after deduction for the 10 months this year was \$279,480, or a decrease of \$245,542.

In the 1923 calendar year Eastern Steamship earned, after preferred dividends, \$11.27 a share on the common. Practically the entire surplus accrued to the common stock, inasmuch as only \$40,249 was paid out in preferred dividends.

As already indicated, preferred dividend requirements are now on an annual basis of about \$600,000, but the actual disbursements for the 1923 calendar year on the first preferred will be only \$122,000.

The no-par preferred was issued as of Oct. 15, last, so that if the directors next week commence dividends on the issue on a quarterly basis the first payment will take \$75,000, making a total of \$197,000 for preferred dividends for the year.

### Winter Deficit Expected

Reports for the final two months of this year have not yet been issued, but in all probability, as in other years, there will be a deficit after deductions in each month.

Assuming that the November-December total deficit does not reduce the accumulated surplus of the previous 10 months to below \$800,000, the surplus for the 10 months after deducting preferred dividends actually paid would be about \$7 a share. This takes no account of "other income," which will amount to at least \$2 a share of common, making a total of \$9 a share.

It is only fair to state at this point that the income account is being charged against the dividends of first and second stock issued in connection with the Old Dominion acquisition, although the Old Dominion operations are not reflected in the Eastern Steamship statements.

The new interests in the Norfolk-New York line are making steady progress in building up traffic between those two ports.

## LESS FINANCING IN 1924 BY UTILITIES

Public utility corporations, like railroad and industrial companies, will have less financing for refunding purposes to do in 1924 than for several years past. Total of bonds and notes falling due in 1924 is \$184,512,100, compared with \$184,814,710 in 1923, \$245,384,890 in 1922, and \$308,110,280 in 1921.

The largest and most important public utility maturity in 1924 is American Telephone & Telegraph Company's \$100,000 6 per cent due Feb. 1, 1924. The company has already arranged for paying off these notes, having sold on Nov. 3, \$100,000 20-year 5½ per cent debentures.

Market Street Railway Company of San Francisco has \$4,275,000 6 per cent notes to meet on April 1, 1924, and \$150,150 convertible notes due on Sept. 1, 1924. Negotiations for funding of these obligations will be deferred pending action by the City Council on purchase of the lines for municipal operation.

Below are given in detail totals of public utility bonds and notes maturing in 1924. The figures are based on the latest available information, and prior to the action of the British Government in commanding all available British wool supplies.

Home rails were steady despite strike threats by union leaders. Gilt-edged issues were firm. Russian securities were held steady. Trading in oils was brisk with sentiment cheerful. Mines were irregular.

Industrials were irregular. Rio Tinto sold at 30% and Hudson's Bay at 5%.

### DIVIDENDS

New Jersey Zinc Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, payable Feb. 5 to stock of record Jan. 31. Elgin National Watch Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Associated Dry Goods declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the no-par stock payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. Previously 1 per cent quarterly had been paid. The regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the second preferred were also declared, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 9.

Atlas Powder declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15, 1924.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Pittsburgh Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

General Refractories Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the stock of record Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

St. Louis Rocky Mountain & Pacific declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Massachusetts Gas Companies report dividends of subsidiaries as follows: Beacon Oil Company preferred \$1.875, no-par stock of record Feb. 1; Boston Consolidated, 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Jan. 15; Boston Consolidated common 2 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Merchants National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Alliance Realty Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15. Moonlight Gold Mine Company regular quarterly dividend of 7½ cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. In the last two quarters the company declared an extra dividend of 10 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Mercantile Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

## SOUTHERN STATES OIL "NOT INVOLVED IN STOCK MUDDLE"

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 26.—Scott Farris, president of the Southern States Oil Corporation, declared in a statement that neither the company nor its directors are involved in the "stock muddle" of the commodity market in the New York market. He said that the concern will not permit the suspension of trading in its stock to interfere with the development of its properties.

The Southern States Oil Corporation is in no way involved in the stock muddle in Wall Street," the Farris said. "The directors are in no way involved. It is impossible for the Southern States Oil Corporation or any other corporation to stand sponsor for brokers' trading in Wall Street securities. It is a business of itself, separate and apart from the oil-producing business."

"A recent appraisal developed that the value of the company's assets is approximately \$1,000,000, but the value of its oil reserves is \$1,000,000. The Southern States Oil Corporation will not permit trading or temporary lack of trading in its stock to interfere with the production and development of its properties and the protection of the interest of its stockholders."

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—With trading in stock of the Southern States Oil Corporation discontinued on the New York curb market, directors of the Middle States Oil Corporation, an affiliated company, headed by ex-Gov. C. H. Haskell of Oklahoma, met today to consider the purchase of Southern States stock from various brokers' accounts.

It was expressed at Mr. Haskell's office that action by the Middle States Oil directors would help to clear up the situation, which not only halted trading in the stock, but also caused suspension of the brokerage firm of Richards, Hutchinson & Co., said to be most active in handling the stock.

Lately the stock commission committee of the Southern States Oil Corporation was authorized to acquire shares of the Southern States Oil Corporation stock held by brokers at an average of not more than \$125 a share.

Investigations into all transactions in the stock since Nov. 17, when shares advanced from 17% to 35%, were conducted by the New York Stock Exchange and the curb market.

### NEW NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC LIGHTING STOCK ISSUE VOTED

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27 (Special)—Directors of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company voted yesterday to increase the capital stock to \$10,584,000 by issuing \$2,044,000 in new stock. The stock, with a present market value of about \$34, will be sold to stockholders at \$50 per share, on a ratio of one share to each five shares held. The issue will give stockholders an added value of \$2.33 per share of old stock if each buys his allotted amount. Stockholders who fail to subscribe will benefit by an increased value of \$3 per share.

Activities will be made in cash or installment and subscription will be recorded between Feb. 1 and Feb. 21 next.

President Edwin C. Larrows, in announcing the new issue, states that within the last year the company has added about 13,000 customers to its business, or an average of 1,000 per month. During the year the company has increased its sales by 10% and a gain of 2500. More than 80 per cent of its employees are shareholders.

The new money will be utilized largely in defraying the cost of building and improvements during the last two years. Among these is a new service station, built and equipped to the Dominions under the special profit-sharing plan, and about \$21,000 accrues to the British Exporters.

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The approximate value of this gigantic purchase was £240,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1921, the surplus stock of 2,063,723 bales was handed over to the British Australian Realization Association for disposal under special agreement. The commission announces that the scheme has been conspicuous for the minimum amount of friction in its working and for its financial success.

### BIG FROST MADE

When finally completed, it is estimated that a net profit of \$24,000,000 will have been realized. Of this about \$23,000,000 will have been distributed to the Dominions under the special profit-sharing plan, and about \$21,000 accrues to the British Exporters.

In addition to this huge profit, and the fact that adequate supplies of wool textiles goods were insured for the use of the British navy and army, also will have been saved the enormous sum of the tremendous saving of taxpayer's money effected by the various government departments. Some small idea may be formed of how much more it might have cost to clothe the fighting men when the following facts are remembered:

1. Prices for wool and its products were lower in 1921 than in 1920, and prior to the action of the British Government in commanding all available British wool supplies.

2. When free competition in wool and its products was allowed, prices soared to unprecedented heights in 1919-20.

### OUTLOOK MUCH BRIGHTER

Conditions in Yorkshire have shown a great change during the last few weeks. Woolen manufacturers, especially those engaged in spinning, have been fairly well employed.

French loans hardened on improvement in the francs. There was a demand for Greek issues due to the decision of ex-Premier Venizelos to return to Greece.

Home rails were steady despite strike threats by union leaders. Gilt-edged issues were firm. Russian securities were held steady. Trading in oils was brisk with sentiment cheerful. Mines were irregular.

Industrials were irregular. Rio Tinto sold at 30% and Hudson's Bay at 5%.

### UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by M. H. Wilkes & Co., Inc.  
MILL STOCKS

Bid Ask  
Arlington Mills . . . . . 97 100  
Bates Mill Co . . . . . 100 100  
Columbus Mills Co . . . . . 135 135  
Dartmouth Mill Co . . . . . 155 155  
Dwight Mill Co . . . . . 155 155  
Edwards Mill Co . . . . . 150 150  
Farr Alpacas Co . . . . . 208 212  
Gluck Mills . . . . . 135 135  
Great Western Mills Co . . . . . 45 45  
Hamilton Mfg Co . . . . . 100 100  
Home Bleach & Dye Works Co . . . . . 95 100  
Home Bleach & Dye Works pf . . . . . 95 100  
Homeless Mills Co . . . . . 120 120  
Homerester Mills pf . . . . . 100 100  
Lawrence Mfg Co . . . . . 75 75  
Lowell Bleachery . . . . . 120 120  
Lyman Mills . . . . . 170 170  
Manomet Mills . . . . . 50 50  
Massachusetts Cotton Mills . . . . . 140 140  
Merrimack Mfg Co . . . . . 105 105  
Nashawena Mills . . . . . 105 110  
Nashua Mfg Co . . . . . 75 75  
Newark Steam Co . . . . . 185 175  
Nonstop Spinning Co . . . . . 73 73  
Otis Co . . . . . 115 115  
Pacific Mills Co . . . . . 135 135  
Sharp Mfg Co . . . . . 65 65  
Sharp Mfg Co pf . . . . . 55 55  
Shawmut Mills . . . . . 100 100  
Wamsutter Mills . . . . . 94 94  
West Point Mfg Co . . . . . 125 125  
York Mills . . . . . 125 125

**Dividends**

New Jersey Zinc Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, payable Feb. 5 to stock of record Jan. 31. Elgin National Watch Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Associated Dry Goods declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the no-par stock payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. Previously 1 per cent quarterly had been paid. The regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the second preferred were also declared, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 9.

Atlas Powder declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15, 1924.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Massachusetts Gas Companies report dividends of subsidiaries as follows: Beacon Oil Company preferred \$1.875, no-par stock of record Feb. 1; Boston Consolidated, 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Jan. 15; Boston Consolidated common 2 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Alliance Realty Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15. Moonlight Gold Mine Company regular quarterly dividend of 7½ cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Mercantile Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Merchants National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

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## WOOL PRICES IN ENGLAND CLOSE YEAR NEAR PEAK

World-Wide Demand Brings Highest Level Since 1920—Review of Season

BRADFORD, Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The year 1923 closes with wool values higher than they have been since the boom period of 1918-19, when a level of prices was attained which was afterward proved to be artificial, unjustified, and therefore disastrous to the trade generally.

The present keen demand of all wool countries is unabated, and prices of almost all classes of wool have shown a sharp rise at the London auctions and also in the primary wool markets of the world. Although the present advance in wool values has been very rapid, there is still a range of

merit and quality in the world's wool supply, and surveys are already being planned and surveyed.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 27 (Special)—With the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, recent purchasers of the American Zeppelin rights, looking for more acreage space in the vicinity of their proposed aircraft manufacturing site, and with the expected arrival in America of German Zeppelin officials, preliminary steps leading to the establishment of giant aircraft buildings in the United States are under way.

According to P. W. Litchfield, vice-president and factory manager of Goodyear, unless Congress decides to ignore the recommendations of Army and Navy departments, the Zeppelin industry will develop into one of the biggest in the United States, and between 2000 and 5000 workers will be employed at once. Connected with and passing on air routes between Chicago, New York, and European countries are already being planned and surveyed.

ARIZONA POWER PROJECT BEGUN

## ZEPPELIN BUILDING PROGRAM IN UNITED STATES UNDER WAY

AKRON, O., Dec. 26 (Special)—With the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, recent purchasers of the American Zeppelin rights, looking for more acreage space in the vicinity of their proposed aircraft manufacturing site, and with the expected arrival in America of German Zeppelin officials, preliminary steps leading to the establishment of giant aircraft buildings in the United States are under way.

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November earnings of the Pacific Coast Company were off, compared with October, which was a longer month, with production unhampered by any unfavorable factors. November profits, however, were better than a year ago, and so far this year, despite the poor showing in July and August, profits have averaged about \$5000 a

## TORONTO OFF FOR BOSTON TODAY

To Play Five Games—Captain Hudson May Not Go Because of Olympics

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 27 (Special)—The University of Toronto hockey team will leave this afternoon on the annual holiday trip to the United States, but this year the players will be spared the strenuous task of jumping from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, N. Y., and back again as the result of the club's acceptance of the offer of the Boston Arena to play a series of five games in that city against teams selected by the rink management.

Two two-game series have been scheduled for the trip, one with Boston College and the other with Harvard University. The first game will be to-morrow night, E. C. Saturday, the team will play the Boston Athletic Association, and on Tuesday, Jan. 1, the second game with Boston College will be played. The two games with Harvard come Thursday and Friday of next week.

The new departure of playing all the games in one city is very favorable to the local students, and the traveling and playing has resulted in the players returning for the Inter-collegiate and Ontario Hockey Association seasons away below form, and the trip has proven a detriment instead of having a beneficial effect. So far this season the team has played two games, being defeated both times by the Canadian Olympic team, the aggregation of the local university in hockey since it won the Allan Cup and the Canadian championship in 1920-21. Only three members of that team are included in the present squad, Joseph Sullivan, one of the goal keepers, and Edward Wright and George Westman, forwards.

The squad will be composed of Sullivan, G. A. Thompson, goal; B. McLeod, R. H. Ferguson, and L. D. Harris, defense; C. R. Somerville, Westman, Wright, P. Gree, R. Taylor, R. Newlove, and J. Richards, forwards; and L. N. Hudson, the captain of this year's team, may make the trip at the last moment. J. Carrick, a defense player, is unable to get away.

Hudson, who considers one of the best centers players in Canada, and the fastest skater and best stick handler in the senior O. H. A., has been invited to play on the Canadian Olympic team, and has requested the university for leave of absence to go to Europe next month for six weeks. The decision of the authorities will be announced today, and he is given the option of whether he will accompany the team to London to play and leave for Europe with them early next month; but if the permission is denied, he will accompany the team to Boston.

Of the players who are going to accompany Coach Conn Smythe on the trip, Sullivan, Thompson, Harris, Ferguson, Westman and Wright have played senior in previous seasons, while Somerville, Taylor and Gree are members of the last year's junior O. H. A. team who have shown senior caliber this season. Somerville played a few games in the senior inter-collegiate last year and is one of the best players in the game. McLeod, Newlove and Richards are former intermediate players.

The University of Toronto plays in both the senior inter-collegiate and senior O. H. A., but this season has elected to qualify for the Canadian championship playoff through the inter-collegiates, although the team that plays in this league will not be as strong as the O. H. A. aggregation as some of the players do not qualify for the inter-collegiate team.

The team last year won the inter-collegiate championship with regularity since the series was revived after the war and it was as inter-collegiate representatives that they won the Canadian championship three years ago. W. B. Ramsay, who was captain of the team that year is honorary coach this season, but is also a member of the Canadian Olympic team.

The squad has a busy season ahead.

It has already played two games and

will play five more within the next 10 days. It starts its O. H. A. schedule Jan. 8, and has seven games in that league and six in the inter-collegiate before Feb. 23, an average of two games a week.

### HOCKEY NOTES

Before many days Boston followers of hockey may see H. E. Collins, former Massachusetts Agricultural College, Victoria Club, and Boston Hockey Club play on the ice again. Collins wants to stay with the Canadians, but the question of whether he has received money for coaching has to be settled before he can play. He believes that will not be long. He is coaching Natick High School at present, and coached the Aggies last year.

Capt. J. J. McCarthy of the Boston Ath-

letic Association and a member of the St. Louis Olympians, who is due to sail overseas Jan. 9, is hardly in condition to play the rugged games he is engaging in, and using him is likely to detract from the Olympic team's strength. Many believe the Olympic players should be resting until they can practice together.

Despite rumors to the contrary, it is reported that Capt. G. O. Grimes not only will go over on the Olympic team, but has intended to all along. Doubtless there was a question in his own mind as to whether he would be wise for him to go or not, but he is leaving now and his team mates say he will go.

University of Toronto appears to be a fixture on the Harvard University hockey schedule and the two teams always meet on the ice at the river. They went down here last year and, following two defeats at the hands of the Pittsburgh Hockey Club, journeyed to Boston and defeated the Harvard team, which was champions of the United States to 2-2, 2-2 tie and the following night defeated Harvard to 2-1. In a weird game, going to two five-minute overtime periods.

The University of Toronto players who visited Boston last year are now playing with the Canadian Olympic team. W. J. Carson, the brilliant center, L. N. Hudson, star left wing, and V. H. Darragh, star right wing, were with the team last year as coach. All three are playing fine hockey with the Olympics.

The Hamilton Tigers of the Ontario Hockey Association, who made quite a fine impression last year, were the first to defeat the Canadian Olympic team on its exhibition tour in Canada to raise money for expenses of the trip across the ocean. The Tigers beat the Olympics in the two-game series they played. Practically the same team as visited here last year is again playing for the Tigers.

H. E. Rossine, well known goal tender in and around Boston and New Haven, along with H. H. Mills and H. E. Darragh, wing men on the Pittsburgh Pirates, will be on the Ottawa team on the Ottawa all-star against the Canadian Olympics recently. The Olympics won 2 to 1. Mills scored both goals for the all-stars.

Thomas Murray, trainer of the 1920 Boston Red Sox baseball team, and also in charge of the Westministers, now the New Haven Hockey Club, is beginning to train the team. He has gathered together all the men on the Olympic team to help prepare them for their work overseas. Murray took charge of the St. Paul Hockey Club during its visit here last spring.

## Ottawa Senators Win Third Straight

Dennenay's Two Goals Help Down Canadiens

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	Pts
Ottawa	1	0	2
St. Patricks	1	1	2
Canadiens	1	2	2
Hamilton	0	1	1

## PENNSYLVANIA TEAM EXPECTS A GOOD BASKETBALL SEASON

Plays Ohio State Today on Neutral Floor—Red and Blue Five Has Not Yet Been Defeated

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27 (Special)—Under the leadership of J. E. Carmack '25, the University of Pennsylvania basketball team expects to have one of the best seasons since the Red and Blue turned out its famous "famous" in 1921.

Following four preliminary victories, the Pennsylvania team is now in Cleveland for the game with Ohio State University on a neutral floor today.

Captain Carmack has not been able to play in any of the games so far, but says that he is ready to get back in the lineup again and Coach E. J. McNichol

says that he is the first meeting of the league championship last March, at the game scheduled for Montreal last Saturday was postponed on account of lack of ice. As was expected, the struggle was a close checking affair, and both defenses used their bodies in stopping the attacks with the result that the attackers were kept at a distance most of the time.

The game was witnessed by a capacity house, and while the hockey was not brilliant, it was exciting all the way and there never was a dull moment. The locals opened the scoring in the first period when Clancy accepted a pass and beat Vesina; but Morenz soon evened the count on a pass from Malone.

The visitors took the lead in the second period when Joliat and Couture combined, the former scoring, and they held the lead until within nine minutes of the end of the game, when Dennenay stopped a rush at center and shot just as he reached the Canadian defense. The puck dribbled into the net through Vesina's pads.

Both teams opened up for the winning goal with 10 minutes to play. The visitors started the overtime with a man short through a penalty, and Dennenay ended the game a minute and a half later when he scored on a shot similar to that with which he tied the score.

The losers played a well-planned game, offering a constant and strong defense, but they were unable to hold their own. The Red and Blue, however, and Benedict both played well in most cases, but the majority of the shots they had to handle were from well out. Couture, Morenz and Joliat were the best for the visitors, while Neighbor's checking had a great deal to do with breaking up the losers' attacks. Dennenay was shooting hard and true all night and secured both his goals single handed.

The summary:

OTTAWA	CANADIENS
Dennenay, Graham, Iw.	McNichol, O. Clephorn
Nighbor, Darragh, e., c., Morenz, Malone, Broadbent, Helman, rw.	Broadbent, Helman, rw.
Iw. W. Boucher, Malone	Iw. W. Boucher, Malone
Joliat, Couture, Clancy, Hitchcock, rd.	Joliat, Couture, Clancy, Hitchcock, rd.
Benedict, g.	Benedict, g.
Score—Ottawa 3, Canadiens 2. Goals—Dennenay 2; Clancy, for Ottawa; Morenz, for the Canadiens. Referee—Arthur Rose, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 1 1/2m. overtime.	Score—St. Patricks 2, Hamilton 1. Goals—Dennenay 2; Clancy, for Ottawa; Morenz, for the Canadiens. Referee—Dr. W. J. Lafamme. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORDS BROKEN

Three Marks Are Bettered in League Annals This Year

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (Special)—

The National League basketball fielding averages just released show that for the season of 1923 three records were broken and one other was equalled. M. G. Carey, Pittsburgh star, made new records for the greatest number of putouts and the most number of chances accepted breaking his own records established in 1922. The other record was made by B. D. Dessen, of Chicago, who, in 1922, set a record for the most putouts in a season, but the majority of the shots they had to handle were from well out. Couture, Morenz and Joliat were the best for the visitors, while Neighbor's checking had a great deal to do with breaking up the losers' attacks. Dennenay was shooting hard and true all night and secured both his goals single handed.

The other record was broken by Spring, who was a member of the freshman team two years ago. His regular position is forward, and although he weighs only 144 pounds he is especially fast and has great eyes for his basket. While Captain Carmack has been obliged to use B. B. Dessen '25 at the forward position, Dessen is a skilled floor worker, but cannot shoot as well as Carmack. Dessen comes from South Philadelphia High School and weighs 155 pounds. He was on the varsity squad two years ago, but last season was ineligible.

The other record was broken by Roach, who started his basketball career at Atlantic City High School, played on the Red and Blue varsity last year and was a member of the freshman team two years ago. His regular position is forward, and although he weighs only 144 pounds he is especially fast and has great eyes for his basket. While Captain Carmack has been obliged to use B. B. Dessen '25 at the forward position, Dessen is a skilled floor worker, but cannot shoot as well as Carmack. Dessen comes from South Philadelphia High School and weighs 155 pounds. He was on the varsity squad two years ago, but last season was ineligible.

Charles Grimm of Pittsburgh is the leading first baseman, S. A. Bohne of Cincinnati heads the second basemen, and F. F. Frisch of New York is the best third baseman. At shortstop, W. J. McBride of Pittsburgh made the best showing with the least number of putouts, the most number of chances accepted, and the most assists.

Frank Snyder of New York is the leading catcher, with an average of .990. Fifteen pitchers finished the season with clean records, and by reason of accepting the most number of chances, accepted, and the most assists.

J. E. Moeling '24, manager of the varsity team, has announced that after the game with Ohio State, the Red and Blue will play an intersectional contest with McGill University of Toronto, in a double header at Pennantum on New Years Day. Following that the United States Naval Academy will come here on Jan. 5, and Bucknell University will be the attraction Jan. 8.

The league season opens Jan. 11 with Cornell University in New York and the following day the Red and Blue play a return game with the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The remainder of the schedule follows:

Jan. 12	Pennantum	Jan. 13	Pennantum	Jan. 14	Pennantum
Dec. 28-Pennantum 28, Drexel Institute 13; 12-Pennantum 29, Haferd 11; St. Joseph's College 11; 23-Pennantum 30, Penn Athletic Club 14.	Dec. 28-Pennantum 28, Drexel Institute 13; 12-Pennantum 29, Haferd 11; St. Joseph's College 11; 23-Pennantum 30, Penn Athletic Club 14.	Dec. 28-Pennantum 28, Drexel Institute 13; 12-Pennantum 29, Haferd 11; St. Joseph's College 11; 23-Pennantum 30, Penn Athletic Club 14.	Dec. 28-Pennantum 28, Drexel Institute 13; 12-Pennantum 29, Haferd 11; St. Joseph's College 11; 23-Pennantum 30, Penn Athletic Club 14.	Dec. 28-Pennantum 28, Drexel Institute 13; 12-Pennantum 29, Haferd 11; St. Joseph's College 11; 23-Pennantum 30, Penn Athletic Club 14.	Dec. 28-Pennantum 28, Drexel Institute 13; 12-Pennantum 29, Haferd 11; St. Joseph's College 11; 23-Pennantum 30, Penn Athletic Club 14.

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## EDUCATIONAL

*Indentured Labor  
in Education Going*

London, England  
Special Correspondence

**N**OT many years ago the teaching profession, so far as the primary schools of Great Britain were concerned, was recruited from young folk who had made up their minds to enter the profession at the age of 12. Bound as apprentices, or as they are called in England pupil-teachers, for four years, trained for two years in a special college for teachers, they grew up within the profession without ever having a chance of making a choice for themselves in the light of knowledge of life and of their tastes and capabilities. Their training was narrow and intensive, and they often turned out to be the type of teacher who attracted that well-worn gibe, "a man among children and a child among men."

That system was partially broken down when it was made the rule for intending teachers to pass, as ordinary pupils, through the secondary schools. Incidentally, this reform, which took place about two decades ago, had the effect of raising not only the cultural but also the financial status of the profession—the salaries had to be increased in order to compete with the rewards to be obtained in other walks of life open to ex-secondary pupils.

*Movement in Progress*

A movement is now in progress to complete the liberation of the profession from the shackles of early choice and segregated training. The setting up of a departmental committee to inquire into the problem of the supply and training of teachers has given teachers and other educationists an opportunity to crystallize their views and formulate proposals for reform.

The first condition that is laid down by most of the teachers' organizations is that no young person shall be earmarked for the profession. He may choose to become a teacher as early as he likes, but his education should not be differentiated from that of other young people until after his university course. And that leads on to the next desideratum, namely, that all teachers should have secured a university degree. This means a three years' course at a university, after the usual period at a secondary school. At the end of

the university course those graduates who intend to become teachers would remain members of the university, but would devote their energies to the acquirement of the necessary theoretical and professional equipment for their vocation. They would receive a professional diploma, if successful; from the university.

*Almost a Revelation*

This scheme would complete the reform, which would be so far-reaching, in fact, as to amount almost to a revolution. At present, teachers for the primary schools are trained at colleges set apart for that particular purpose. They mix with no other students, they are not connected with a university, they are segregated into monastic institutions for an important period of their lives. The loss incurred in all these intangible things which go to make up a university education can hardly be overestimated. When it is remembered, too, that many of them enter upon a definite and exclusive path at the age of 14 (under the rural pupil-teacher system), the broadening and liberalizing effect of the new proposals will be readily conceded.

Closely linked up with the scheme thus outlined is the suggestion that grants for maintenance now made to intending teachers should be offered to all capable students, irrespective of their intended career. The effect of this provision would be to remove teaching from the position of the "Cinderella" of the professions: for teaching would then not be able to draw poor students exclusively because of the financial aid attached to the training; the service would have to be made inherently attractive enough to draw its quota from the universities unaided by the bribes of special grants.

And when the phrase "inherently attractive" is used it must not be taken to imply high salaries. In addition to adequate emoluments a great necessity still exists for public esteem and recognition. The elementary teaching profession is only about half a century old, and though it has gradually in that time risen in public estimation, yet it still does not hold the position which its usefulness to the community would warrant. Given university rank, freedom to choose at a ripe age, and public honor, the profession will rapidly call into its service the noblest and ablest youth of the Nation.

*The Observatory*

**W**IOTHOUT lost motion or serious controversy of any kind the employers of Canada and their employees have reached an agreement as to the response they will make to the Government's request for a constructive program of trades education. Indeed, there is already being prepared a formal report which will recommend the establishment throughout the Dominion of institutions which will be to the building industry what the technical schools now are to engineering and kindred sciences. This report, to be presented to the Minister of Labor, will be signed by the representatives of the Builders' Exchange and of the International Canadian and Catholic and National Labor Unions.

While it is proposed that the Government establish and maintain the new schools, it is provided that the various industries be called upon to raise funds out of which nominal wages may be paid to apprentices while they are receiving their training. Thus no worthy boy who desires to learn a trade need feel himself debarred because of the expense. The educational plan to be followed involves theoretical study in the schools during the winter months and practical work with employers in the spring and summer. A feature of the project which is at once unique and indicative of the broad spirit in which it is being carried out, is the fact that boys ordinarily will not be indentured to one employer. Arrangements are to be made to have them placed with different contractors so that they may receive the widest possible variety of training and that they may finally choose the branch of the business which most appeals to them.

Whether this program is acceptable to the Government is not indicated. It is a hopeful sign, however, that the Dominion has taken official cognizance of the acute need of more skilled workers in the building industry and is planning to meet it. At present there are no public schools in Canada which provide facilities for training apprentices for the various trades connected with construction work. The only way for a boy to learn plastering or bricklaying is to hire out as a laborer. The work is usually hard and he often becomes discouraged. Then, again, there is no one to take him in hand and teach him. Whatever he learns is in the school of rugged experience. The result is that his progress is much slower than it need be—so slow, in fact, the demand for skilled mechanics continues greatly to exceed the supply.

Good words from abroad for America's schools are contained in the report which M. P. Hassen, chief inspector of secondary schools in Victoria, Australia, has published on his visit to the schools of Great Britain and the United States. "While a visit to the schools of Great Britain is an experience of immense value, the schools and systems of the States fill one with amazement," he writes. "Their variety, vitality and enthusiasm are indeed wonderful, as is also the intense faith in the value of education which the people hold. They gladly pay the large costs involved without a murmur, and they give to education more than any other country in the world."

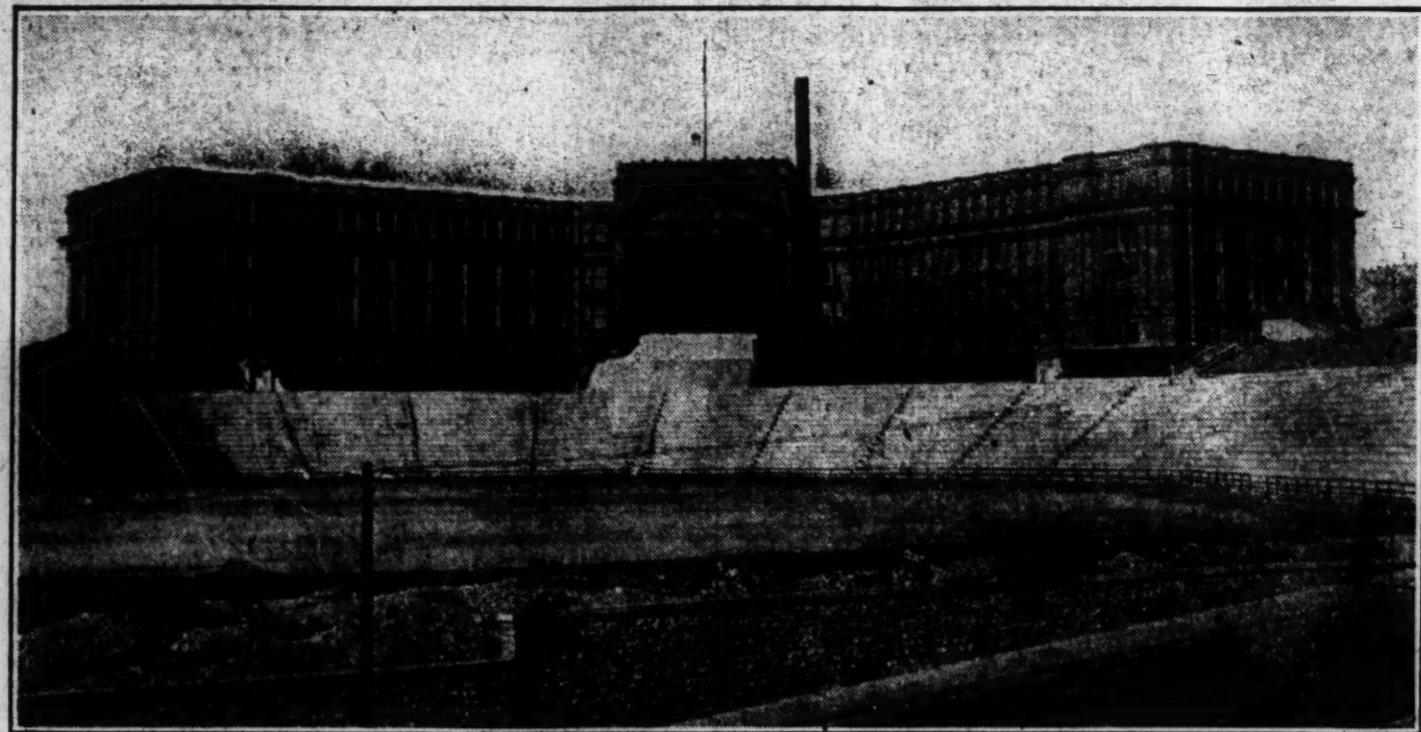
*Dr. Brooks Discusses Enrollment Increase*

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence  
**G**ENERAL education's greatest problem in the United States is how to make proper provisions for the rapidly increasing enrollment of students in the face of a tendency to restrict funds—public and private funds—available for educational purposes. Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of the University of Missouri, said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

*COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS*

**Wilson's MODERN BUSINESS College**  
Seattle, Washington

*A Junior College, Which Has Caused a Toning-Up of the City's Whole School System*

Municipal Junior College, El Paso, Texas

Dr. Brooks assumed the presidency of the University of Missouri after many years' service as an educator—as superintendent of public schools in Cleveland and Boston, and since 1912 president of the University of Oklahoma.

"In 10 states in the middle west," Dr. Brooks said, "there has been an average increase in enrollment of high school students amounting to 95 per cent in the last decade—115 per cent in Illinois, for instance—due to causes we can't exactly determine. One of them probably is the development of the junior high schools, which hold pupils over at least a year. Many students find the studies pleasant and consequently stay and finish their courses. The effect has been, an enormous increase in college students, because there are more high school students—a larger number of whom desire higher education.

"There is also evident much public sentiment favoring decreased taxation. This, together with the increased enrollment, constitutes the gravest problem general education is facing at present and will face for the next five years at least. How are public-supported educational institutions going to prepare more men and women for the pursuits of life on less money? We don't know, and the man who does certainly should receive the gratitude of the Nation.

"This enrollment problem is not confined alone to state-supported colleges. It is common to all, even endowed institutions. With the latter, the gifts have fallen off, both as to size and frequency with which they are received. High schools are having difficulties in caring for increased numbers of students. For instance, in Chicago it is reported there are 405,000 students for 367,000 seats, and that it would require at least three years to provide the approximately 45,000 seats lacking if there were buildings to house them. Practically the same situation prevails in New York, and most other large cities. It is nation-wide.

"There are three possible remedies: first, reduce attendance by means of raising administration requirements; by increasing tuition fees, or by the addition of elimination tests for students applying for enrollment in the colleges and universities.

"To reduce the attendance of schools supported by public funds is contrary to the conceptions of enlightened democracy. Raising tuition fees would limit education to the sons and daughters of the rich, which is in violation of tradition and history. As to the third method—psychological tests—we are not sufficiently convinced as to its accuracy to justify deciding the future of boys and girls with it.

"Many colleges already have limited the number of students they can take. But the three methods of choice I have outlined are difficult to apply."

Dr. Brooks pointed out that establishment of junior high schools might relieve the congestion at state universities and colleges, and lower the cost of higher education to the individual student, as he would be away from home only two years; but it would not decrease taxation. While it might cut the amount of appropriations necessary to maintain the state college, he said, additional expense would be thrown on the high schools and the taxpayers' burdens would not be relieved in the least.

*COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS*

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**COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS**

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WHEELER STUDENTS GET THE BEST POSITIONS Call or Write for Free Catalogue

Sheffield, Texas  
Special Correspondence

WHY can't a city have its own college? It can. Several cities do. Because the municipal junior college is the city's own school for the city's own young people, the curriculum can be arranged to meet the community's particular needs in the most effective way. Under the same system of control as are the grade- and high schools, excellent affiliation can be secured, and equipment and faculty can be arranged for more economically than would be possible under separate boards of control.

One such municipal junior college situated in the citrus belt of the United States maintains a school orchard of several acres. There experiments are conducted over 10-year periods, dealing with fertilizers, cover crops, irrigation, etc. No one student is likely to be there for 10 years, to be sure, but the history of the experiment will.

In another section, where apricots and peaches are the money crop, a specialist offers two courses on these fruits in the junior college, spending the remainder of his time with the fruit growers of the district. A most important feature of this service has been the marking of a number of high-producing trees, that buds may be selected from them to start a new stock of trees especially adapted to the region.

Not only do most of these schools offer practical one or two-year courses in bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, office practice and commercial law, but a junior college of commerce has made its definite aim the training of young men and women for the special needs of the business men of the city it serves.

*Too Many Freshmen*

That we have the municipal junior college at all grows out of the eagerness of our young folk for higher education. They pour out of the high schools in such numbers that it taxes the state universities, the church schools, and other established institutions of learning to take care of them.

Moreover, the universities do not desire immense freshmen classes. They would prefer to give their main energies to the upper classmen and post graduates, maintaining high standards of scholarship, and encouraging that professional research which is so valuable to the Nation at large, but in which only the highly trained man is fitted to engage.

But the boys and girls want to go to college, and insist on going where the welcome is meager if no other place is open. One university found itself with 4000 freshmen. Forty sections were inadequate for freshmen English, while certain courses in junior and senior English had but a single section.

In this situation the only recourse is a system of "weeding out," which leaves to the university the students who are more apt for academic study.

The president finds that establish-

ment of this municipal junior college has not only improved conditions of the high school, and given an opportunity for higher study to many who could not afford to go away for it, but it has also created a higher professional sense among the general faculty, and has improved the grade schools in every section of the city.

*As Early as 1902*

Joliet, Ill., began offering college work in her city public schools as early as 1902. She had students who had finished the full high school course, were still of scholastic age, and wanted to continue their studies a year or so before taking up business or home duties. Joliet let them. Only about half a dozen were interested enough to continue foundational work that first year. Today more than 100 are enrolled for each one of that ambitious group.

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Calgary opened her first junior college at Fresno, and since then has established number.

El Paso opened the first municipal junior college in Texas. Erecting an attractive building, it made it spacious enough to accommodate both high school and college students, and provided adequate faculty, with library and laboratory equipment.

Opened in the summer of 1920 with an enrollment of only 17 college students, it now serves more than 250, and anticipates a steadily growing student body. Of those registered, about one-third have entered from high school graduation; the others being more mature students desiring study along some special line.

The president finds that establish-

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Summer and winter sessions CHARLOTTE G. CLARK

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Poet of the Earth to the Sky

WAS walking up the hill road, with the towers of Oxford faintly blue to northward and the vale of the White Horse south-away, on one of those warm and breathing days of St. Luke's summer which seem pure largess.

to set budding more  
And still more, later flowers for the bees,  
Until they think warm days will never cease.

Suddenly there came dropping from the sky a burst of song. A skylark! It was as though a door had opened into that morning of late October, letting in the light and air of June.

It is set down in sober books, I know, that the skylark does not sing after summer has gone by, but this one above me had evidently not read the ornithologists, nor had any of the dozen others I heard on the same morning. Skylarks do not regulate their raptures by the calendar as do the chary nightingales, refusing to utter a melodious strain after midsummer day. Even the most fleeting gleam of a half-wintery sun will coax them up their spiral stairs to shake aloft their tangled silver bells. When other birds have made for Africa, leaving only the robin to cheer the thinning hedgerows, the skylarks will not let the fields go songless. One of them can take the place of a dozen lower warblers as he climbs to his point of vantage and showers song upon a hundred outspread acres. He is the foremost of all cheerful givers whom the Lord loveth, never tithing anise and cummin like the blackbird but eagerly pouring forth his all.

I had heard many larks before that day, but always as a part of the total thicket of bird-song. On this October morning one of them held the stage alone, his song for once unrivaled, simple, pure, supreme, so that I could hear it as it was—an endless cascade of tumbling notes, leaving no slightest pause for breath, unintermittent, clustering in dazzling, cadenzas, broken into single cries, rising in jets of sudden rapture, falling again like a shower of sunny raindrops. But no words can convey the slightest sense of what the skylark sings to those who have not heard him, and those who have heard want no words to dull the perfect memory. I stood and listened while he went up and up until nearly lost to sight and then came slowly downward by little stages, as though reluctant to leave the sky, and singing, singing still. He seemed a fountain of melody, or rather a tiny ball sustained upon a fountain's crest.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1903 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; two months, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of a manuscript is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communication.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from news dealers, are requested to make their remittance to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of mailing copies of The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

North America  
Up to 16 pages..... 1 cent 2 cents  
Up to 24 pages..... 2 cents 3 cents  
Up to 32 pages..... 2 cents 4 cents

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.

WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Building, 300 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST: Room 800, 615 Market Street, San Francisco.

AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York..... 21 East 40th Street

Cleveland..... 512 Buckley Building

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San Francisco, Room 800, 615 Market Street

Los Angeles..... 615 Market Street

Boston..... 763 Empire Building

London..... 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Advertising rates given on application.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL  
DEB HEROLD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
LE HEROLD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Louise Cary, Campanini and Capoul, a glorious quartet. Later came Pauline Lucca and Little Adelina Patti with her incomparable bird-like vocalization, and Gerster, and other favorites of the day—now well-nigh forgotten.

The centre of instrumental and concert music was Steinway Hall, Walter Damrosch's father had just come over from Germany as a propagandist of Wagner, much of whose music was played during the summer evenings by an admirable orchestra conducted in a riding academy at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-Eighth Street by Theodore Thomas, who gave to enthusiastic audiences the best music

*Twilight Musing*  
I think there is no greater thing than dusk  
That steals shamefacedly around the town,  
And peeps between the buildings, looking  
Upon a world grown dim. It doesn't frown,  
Nor does it gather grandly as would  
Upon men's senses;—just a slender  
tusk  
Of color, curving silently between  
The day and night; a droop of wings  
Scarce seen. —Milton Raison.

than a poet of the emotions. No modern poet can excel her in descriptive scenes. Her "Texas" is splendid proof of this. Although grounded in New England, she is quick to seize this entirely different atmosphere.

Yet, while Miss Lowell easily penetrates a foreign atmosphere, the very fact that she is such a thorough aristocrat prevents her from penetrating the hearts of a democracy. She fails to understand average people unless they are of her own New England. Perhaps it is not so much a failing, as it is that she does not give much thought to the average person. The aristocrat has made her miss the experiences, the adventures, that come

## Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"OH, IF I had had the opportunity, how much better I could have done. Even now, if the opportunity would only present itself, I am sure I should be more successful." How often do we hear such remarks. Other phases of the same argument are that one is too young, or too old, or too sick; that he lacks the necessary education or training, is not following the right occupation, or is in the wrong environment.

Now, any and all of these might be true; and there would be no remedy, if men were dependent for their being, success, and happiness only upon that which is apparent to the five physical senses. In which case, man would be material, mortal, little more than an animal, subject to the vagaries of blind chance or an unknowable fate. But man expresses divine intelligence, because he is made in God's image and likeness, and endowed by Him with dominion "over all the earth."

No one need, therefore, ever lack opportunity. It is here now. It has not passed beyond recall; nor is it so far in the future that one may never be able to take advantage of it. Under God's government men are never too young or too old, too sick or too poor; nor have they had too much or too little education to take advantage of opportunity. Does not the Rev. Dr. Amyot thus quote the Christ: "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it?" What is this "open door" which "no man can shut"; and to whom is it open? It is the gateway to an apprehension of the truth of all being; and it is open to every sincere seeker for that truth.

We learn from the Bible that God made all things, and that nothing was made without Him; also, that He "is no respecter of persons." It is reasonable, then, to suppose that God, divine Principle, the origin, source, cause, law-giver, and governor of all existence, should forget or neglect to provide man, His child, with ample opportunity to know Him, and to know how to take full advantage of all that He has made for man's eternal health, happiness, and well-being? No; because God is eternal, immutable, all-powerful, and all-wise. And yet, is not this what mortals generally believe?

Man is the image of God. An image is a similitude or reflection. Man therefore reflects or expresses the nature of Deity; that is, whatever God is, or has, or knows, man manifests or bears witness to. And it necessarily follows that God's image or reflection cannot be, or



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Sunflowers. From an Etching by Oluf Jensen

of all schools. I doubt if any other man has had an equal influence upon the musical culture of America, and it is high time that some adequate memorial of him should be established. About this time some of the leading pianists of Europe arrived. I remember a Beethoven recital by von Bülow, whose style impressed me by its remarkable technique and by its woodiness; but the great sensation of the time was the splendid and fiery playing of Rubinstein, by whose genius and abandon I was deeply moved. Of the singers I recall the noble style and pure tones of Madame Parepa Rosa, a woman of large physical port who was greatly regarded by the public.

In those days, musical New York reveled in Bach, Beethoven, Mozart and Palestrina. Chopin was just coming in. The taste had not yet turned to the complicated modern school of Strauss or the romantic impressionism of which Debussy is perhaps the best example.—Robert Underwood Johnson, in "Remember Yesterday."

Friends of Yore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you still remember the deep, breathless rapture  
Which filled and stilled us, till our hearts alone we sang.

As by brookside on the greenward we wandered  
In the wondrous place of beauty, The Gardens of Penang?

Do you still remember all of that pure morning,  
Skies of azure, emerald trees and palms in perfumed air?

Lotus-like aurora, cactus and strange orchids?  
Fluttering birds on brilliant wings, In Gardens of Penang?

Do you still remember the yellow-robed old Buddhist Sprinkling "blessed" water on his nosegay—offerings?  
Never had the loving promise of sweet nature

Lifted higher our hearts in praise, Oh, Gardens of Penang!

Do you still remember the yellow-robed old Buddhist Sprinkling "blessed" water on his nosegay—offerings?  
Never had the loving promise of sweet nature

So on paths of memory my thoughts salute you:  
Friends of Yore, well met again

In Gardens of Penang!  
Katherine Aagaard.

## Experience

And now, to conclude, "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that;" for it is true "We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct," as Poor Richard says. However, remember this, "They that won't be counselled can't be helped," as Poor Richard says; and further, that "If you will not hear reason, she'll surely rap you on the knuckles."—Franklin,

to the many. Amy Lowell has never suffered with the common people.

So, it seems that Miss Lowell has fallen short of the large experiences, the dramas, and the reactions that develop sooner or later in most people's history. She writes beautifully of small things, of things of small moment that seem large to her. So while Miss Lowell is fortunate in some ways in being born in this aristocratic world, this very fact has limited her. She can never be a poet of the people, nor will she ever be a universal poet.

Not knowing the average man and woman her poems do not strike deep into the hearts of the people.

But here is the exception: and somehow Miss Lowell is the sort of person about whom one is always modifying statements just made. In her understanding of the real New England—the real Yankee—Miss Lowell has shown as much keenness and sympathy as ever Robert Frost has in his portraits of New England. Her people are just as representative and just as rooted to the true New England soul as anything we have in literature.

As for Miss Lowell's poetry of the out-of-doors, it never seeks the great open spaces. She is content with the garden.

It is to be regretted that her keen sense of humor, and her subtle wit and irony, which very quickly come to the front in conversation, do not spring up more in her poems.

Lovers of Keats, that great host, are now awaiting early the biography which Miss Lowell has had in hand for a long while. That she too, loves Keats, makes us sure that she is not, after all, as much of an anarchist as her critics would aver.

To no single American poet does modern poetry owe as much as to Miss Lowell. One of the earliest pioneers in the new forms, it was she who for some time bore the brunt of criticism and scorn from the more conservative critics, who could not and would not accept vers libre as a legitimate form in poetry.

Miss Lowell objects strenuously to the term free verse, and insists upon the term cadence verse, and the more you read the more you will realize that her verse is marvellously cadenced. Her lines swing along in a particularly smooth and lilting way.

A careful study of her work leads to the conviction that a masterful use of rhythm, of cadence, of music in its lines, often more than offsets any lack of meter and rhyme.

"Patterns," as an example. Not that her poems are written in cadenced verse, for Miss Lowell uses all the older forms, too, and uses them in a skilled degree—another proof of her remarkable versatility. If only her poetry had as much spirit, had as near perfect a spirit (here the anarchist steps in), as it had form (and here the anarchist crops out), she would

occupy a much higher place.

The broad background of many generations of culture and unusual opportunities of travel have helped to make Miss Lowell versatile. Few present day writers of either poetry or prose can so completely give the actual color and atmosphere to a scene. So much so that she can well be called a poet of atmosphere rather

than a poet of the emotions. No modern poet can excel her in descriptive scenes. Her "Texas" is splendid proof of this. Although grounded in New England, she is quick to seize this entirely different atmosphere.

Yet, while Miss Lowell easily penetrates a foreign atmosphere, the very fact that she is such a thorough aristocrat prevents her from penetrating the hearts of a democracy. She fails to understand average people unless they are of her own New England.

Perhaps it is not so much a failing, as it is that she does not give much thought to the average person. The aristocrat has made her miss the experiences, the adventures, that come

## Sunset on Hampton River

On Hampton River, and rocking

At anchor, at evening we float.

The sun dips down on our talking,

The blue tide lifting the boat.

And the river grows wider and wider.

And the sunset paints on the sky

An Arabian horse and its rider.

And castles and splendors on high,

In crimson and gold, till it passes

O'er the sapphire sea and the land

Of the vividly green marsh grasses,

And the silvery, soft sea sand.

—Arthur Wentworth Hewitt, in "Songs of the Sea."

HARRY I. HUNT,

Publishers' Agent

107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Remittance by money order or

by draft on New York or Boston

should accompany all orders and

be made payable to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
101 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1923

## EDITORIALS

COMPLETE disclosure of the facts, if such disclosure could be made, would show, according to an eminent authority, that the war profits realized by those in the United States who reaped the greatest financial benefits from the recent war have been mainly dissipated.

Those which have not been paid in taxes, according to this authority, have been largely lost in other ways. This is poor satisfaction, perhaps, to those who were compelled to contribute to the easily accumulated funds, but it should make less reluctant those who profited at the expense of the public to forgo a similar opportunity in case of another war.

How much better for all concerned would it have been had it been understood, before the United States entered upon its preparation for the war, that no one should profit from war-time activities. The men facing the draft did not look forward impatiently to the time when they might enter the trenches. There was no profit in prospect for them. Is it not as reasonable, then, that it should be recognized in advance that there is no profit in prospect for anyone in case a future war should be declared? Taxation, in one form or another, has borne heavily on wealth since the war. By some method or process the effort has been to bring about, by penalizing wealth and industry, as well as the wage earner in industry, the equilibrium which war disturbed. Nothing has been made plainer than the fact that war does not and cannot create wealth or stabilize prosperity.

The thought of conscription is not a pleasant one, whether it is in relation to the compulsory drafting of wealth or of men for military service. But conscription is not necessarily confiscation. In its truest sense it means an enforced dedication of the thing conscripted to the public use for certain specific purposes. If it is certain to eventuate that in the end, by some possibly less drastic but none the less effective process, the level of pre-war economic conditions must be reached, surely it is better at the beginning, admitting the necessity for war, that wealth enter upon the undertaking on a basis of absolute equality with man-power.

To this end, therefore, it might reasonably be proposed that by rearrangement, preferably by constitutional provision, this absolutely equal participation be agreed upon. Prof. John M. Brewer, director of the Graduate School of Education, Bureau of Vocational Guidance, of Harvard University, in a communication to the Monitor, outlines what may be referred to as "a form of progressive conscription, designed to establish this complete equality of participation in the national defense, while at the same time removing, or destroying, what heretofore has unquestionably been an incentive to war. Summarized, his program is as follows:

1. War taxes which would absorb all war profits above 8 per cent on the capital invested.
2. War taxes taking all profits and allowing only enough for the maintenance of the individuals concerned on the simplest possible scale of living.
3. The drafting of wealth or capital wherever found and wherever needed, with necessary exemptions to prevent needless hardship or suffering.
4. The drafting of men for military service, in the ranks and in industries contributing directly to war-time activities.

There, succinctly stated, is what may be regarded as a sane and just program. War, since the last bitter experience of humanity, has been divested of all its supposed glamour. Destruction stalks where once men went forth with songs and cheers to cast their lot with others in a spectacular conflict. The trench has robbed the field of whatever glory it had. Surely it must not happen again. Let it be understood as well that war henceforth will be divested of its selfish profits, and that in its conduct all must share without hope of material gain. Then, perhaps, there will be no more wars to end war.

IT is with his usual becoming modesty that Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier, yields to the almost unanimous appeal of his countrymen to return to Athens as friend and adviser of his people in the hour of their great distress. None realizes more fully than he the complexities of the political and economic problems which he hopes to be able to solve.

Perhaps he looks backward and sorrowfully realizes how much more certain would have been the salvation of Greece had he been permitted to continue the administrative policies inaugurated before the unwise decision was made to recall Constantine to the throne. The people of Greece have long since realized their mistake. They hoped, perhaps, that by some process known only to kings there might be assured to them the peace and prosperity which they so greatly coveted.

But neither peace nor prosperity came to them. From their King recalled from exile they now turn to a comrade virtually exiled, confident that in a fuller expression of democracy there will be realized a larger measure of domestic peace and prosperity that can be found otherwise. But the task to be undertaken is one from which even a more courageous person than Mr. Venizelos might shrink. The only gratifying promise of possible success is the apparent unanimity among leaders in the legislative Assembly who favor the recall of the former Premier. Mr. Venizelos has attempted to make it plain, however, that he will not assume any appointive or elective office, and that he will not form a cabinet. In thus declaring his purpose he possibly has attempted to look too far ahead. Once upon the ground, it is probable, appraising the situation from a distance, that the pressure upon him will compel him to submit to an overwhelming popular demand. As a mere adviser he would be unable to assume that leadership which the situation demands. A strong hand is needed to bring order out of the chaos which has so long existed. The people of Greece are

ready, apparently, to respond to a clear and courageous appeal to patriotism. It is only by uniting the former discordant factions that a constructive national policy can be enunciated and enforced.

SOME twenty years ago a Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination, who knew that he had that coveted prize within his grasp, asked a friend to prepare a draft of a platform. "Make it brief," he said. "An ideal political platform ought to be so condensed that it could be printed on a postal card." When the convention was held the various reformatory propositions, the denunciations and the promises which the nominee desired to have incorporated into its platform made a document that filled over four columns of a newspaper.

The reminiscence is awakened by President Coolidge's expression of hope that the Republican platform of 1924 will be brief, succinct, and explicit. As matters stand today the President is far and away in the lead, and it is by no means an over-optimistic hope to foresee his nomination on the first ballot. His views as to the character of the platform should be controlling. Throughout his life he has been able successfully to control any tendency he may have possessed to verbosity, and to control it so marked a degree that his silence has passed into a proverb. Will he be able to hold down the Republican platform to the proportions of an average newspaper editorial? His New-England ancestry saved him from any individual tendency to too much oratory, but can he impress the advantages of terseness and perspicacity upon those distinguished statesmen who will make up the Committee on Resolutions? Can he harmonize Henry Cabot Lodge and William E. Borah in a pronouncement on foreign affairs which will fill less than 2000 words?

A platform which would say what it meant in so few words that every man would find the time and the inclination to read it would be a tremendous advantage to the party promulgating it. That is to say, if what it meant was what the people wanted. As a rule, platforms are made long for the purpose of concealing what they mean, or making them mean different things to different men. No one has ever given such complete adherence to Voltaire's discovery that men employ language only to conceal their thoughts, as have the members of the committees on resolutions of American national conventions.

SOUTH AFRICA is changing its Governor-General, Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has been Governor-General there for the past three years, has now left for England by the east coast of Africa, and the new Governor-General of South Africa, the Earl of Athlone, will shortly take up his residence in that country. It is usually assumed that these official appointments are really meaningless, that the Governor-General is merely a figurehead who admirably performs the ceremonial duties connected with his position. But in a country like South Africa, where the two white races, Dutch and English, are not so well fused, or living in such a state of harmony, as well-meaning idealists would have, the position of the Governor-General, who represents the imperial outlook of Britain, is undoubtedly a delicate one.

Only a few months ago an acrimonious discussion was going on in Parliament in Cape Town regarding the appointment of a new Governor-General. The Nationalist Party has never concealed its desire for a Governor-General who was an Afrikaner, and General Smuts was urged to insist upon the appointment of a South African to this position. "Give me a sixpenny rubber stamp and I will do all the work that is done by the Governor-General in South Africa," said one Nationalist speaker, and he merely voiced the general distaste that the Dutch have to the appointment of someone from England.

Prince Arthur of Connaught owes much of his success in South Africa to that entire aloofness from party considerations which is traditional with members of the royal family. Before he came to South Africa there was a suspicion in Nationalist circles, to which their chief newspaper gave expression, that he had come to engage in clandestine political propaganda. The Prince early succeeded in disarming all such suspicions. When Nationalist politicians found that they were genuinely welcomed at Government House, and that the Prince did not consider their political opinions any business of his, their natural courtesy smoothed away all difficulties and made it possible for the Prince to achieve his aim of banishing from Government House the faintest suspicion of a party atmosphere.

In fact, on more than one occasion, the Prince came forth as the champion of the true South African and the opponent of racial prejudice. When touring the Free State, the home of Nationalism, about a year after he had assumed office, he made a memorable speech at Bloemfontein. "Both races," he said, "are sprung from kindred stock. Both have similar national characteristics. The fearless independence of spirit that prompted Boer farmers to leave their homes and venture into the barbarous hinterland of Africa cannot fail to remind us of the undaunted courage that induced the Pilgrim Fathers to embark in the Mayflower and cross the unknown ocean to colonize strange lands. Surely two peoples with such identical traditions must have much in common. It may not be possible for us to forget grievances which we have felt in the past. All that is necessary is that we should cease to cherish them. Time will quickly do the rest."

It was no easy task which Prince Arthur was called upon to undertake in succeeding a Governor-General of such great experience and distinction in public affairs as Viscount Buxton. Moreover, the extremely brilliant

record of his father, the Duke of Connaught, as Governor-General in Canada, had set, as it might have seemed, a very high standard for a member of the royal family to emulate. However, judged from every point of view, Prince Arthur's tenure of office has been an unqualified success, and although in no shape or form has he ever concerned himself with political considerations, he has contributed to that better and more healthy state of interrelationship which has undoubtedly grown up in South Africa in recent years, even though occasional incidents and manifestations seem to the superficial observer to suggest the contrary.

THE result of the recent British elections seems to have justified Mr. Gladstone's dictum that in politics the platform was more powerful than the press. At any rate, the greatest increase in votes was won by the Labor Party, which was only served by a single daily paper of relatively small circulation, but which had an army of ardent speakers and workers at its command. The Liberals also gained largely, but that seems to have been due quite as much to the fact that they had the majority of the platform orators on their side as to party support in the press. The most striking result of the election, perhaps, was the impotence of the Rothermere-Beaverbrook press trust. The two Napoleons of the press were never able to make up their minds on which side of the fence to come down. They were both fiercely anti-Labor, and their campaign in that respect seems to have been utterly fruitless. But as between Conservatives and Liberals, they wobbled feebly from day to day. Had they been strongly for either of these parties, they might have had some effect. As it was, they exercised no positive influence at all.

The truth is that public opinion is no longer to be caught by sensationalism, as it once was. It may demand sensational newspapers and sensational politicians for its own amusement, but it gives but little real weight to the frantic and partisan appeals which such newspapers and politicians issue. In the long run what impresses public opinion and what it really wants is truth and honest convictions simply and clearly expressed. No newspapers and no public characters which honestly follow their own consciences and are faithful to the truth as they see it, are without influence. And if the emergence of the press trust has had the effect of awakening the public to the dangers of propaganda, and of driving them to look elsewhere for their political leadership or to think for themselves, it will have been a blessing in disguise.

WRITING in a popular magazine of what he foresees as a coming overproduction of goods in the United States that will create intense competition for markets, Edward A. Filene describes the resultant condition as an industrial and commercial war, and writes of "fighting" between competing manufacturers for the sale of their products. This use of a term that expresses all that is anti-social and uncivilized to describe the rivalry of privately managed industry is not surprising, since mankind has progressed so little from the stage when wars were waged to get the wealth that other people had produced that many persons still think in terms of conquest for profit.

It should still be evident, however, that there is small hope for international peace so long as the production and distribution of useful things is thought of as war. If it were true that the productive capacity of industries so greatly exceeds the consuming power of the people that the producers must "fight" for markets, then all hope of a peaceful solution for the world's troubles would be vain. Fortunately, it is not true. What seems to be an immense overproduction of useful goods is in reality a simple case of under-consumption, due to human stupidity in enacting foolish laws that in many ways limit the consuming public's ability to buy all the things it needs. In the efficient production of wealth, discovery and invention have given the United States the foremost position in the world. Where are the "consumption engineers" who will so increase consuming power that there will be no more talk of "fighting" for foreign or domestic markets?

## Editorial Notes

ALTHOUGH, perhaps, no outstanding evidences of progress have been reported as a result of the recent vote on the temperance issue in Scotland, it must be remembered that, today as three years ago, the very fact that the vote was taken constitutes, in and of itself, a noteworthy event. In reality a slight change of figures one way or the other is not of great significance. World-wide evidence indicates that the prohibition law is at work; hence the whole situation resolves itself largely into a question of time. This does not mean, however, that there should be, for a single moment, any letting up of effort on the part of the temperance workers, either in Scotland or elsewhere.

AUTOMOBILISTS and others who have long endured the creaking music of the Harvard Bridge over the Charles River Basin will be interested to learn that, according to the Architects' Journal, walking across Waterloo Bridge brings "something of that sinking sensation associated in youthful memory with the downward rush of the switchback railway car." Official assurance has, however, been given, it appears, that the public is not endangered thereby, and consequently probably nothing will be done. Doubtless, therefore, from now on Londoners are to be entertained, as Bostonians have been for quite a while, with free amusement each time they use one of their most popular bridges.

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 26—A difficult and, as it may turn out, a dangerous situation, has arisen in our politics which I will proceed very briefly to describe. In a speech at the National Liberal Club, Herbert H. Asquith, while declaring plainly he would have no association with the Conservative Party, and, while giving the definite impression that he would join with the Labor Party in turning them out, went on to propound a doubtful and, indeed, untenable theory of the Constitution. He said that if a minister who had obtained office without commanding a majority in the House of Commons were to be defeated and then asked the King to dissolve Parliament, the Monarch would be entitled to refuse the request. This, obviously, is aimed at Ramsay Macdonald, who had hinted that he might be compelled to make this constitutional demand.

I am bound to say, on my own researches, and what is much more important, in the opinion of Swift Macneill, on the whole, the best living authority on the working of the Constitution, that this is an entirely unsound doctrine. Under our political system the King undoubtedly retains certain prerogatives, and one is the right to dissolve Parliament. But, as everyone knows, these monarchical rights are subject to the root doctrine of the Constitution, which is that the King has no absolute powers, that he reigns, but does not govern, and that in all matters he acts on the advice and under the responsibility of his ministers to Parliament. "The sovereign," says Bagehot, "has, under a constitutional monarchy such as ours, these rights: the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to war," but he has not the right to command.

This general theory applies to the right of dissolution as to everything else. A most careful and considered authority on the working of constitutional law and practice is Sir William Anson, who, in his lifetime, was a strong Conservative. Sir William discusses, in more than one chapter of his authoritative book, "The Law and Custom of the Constitution," this very question of the right to dissolve, and gives a conclusive decision on it. His verdict is that the King has no real power for refusing dissolution when a minister asks for it. "We must say this," says Sir William, "that the prerogative of dissolution is one which the King exercises on the advice and at the request of his ministers and that request is not to be refused." He goes on to consider a number of cases in which this request may properly be made.

Among them he gives an instance of a minister having been defeated in the House of Commons on a measure which he believed would be acceptable to the country. This, of course, would be precisely the ground of appeal on which, if he were defeated in the House of Commons, Mr. Macdonald would ask for dissolution. The point of how he came into power is quite irrelevant. He is there and, I imagine, a Sovereign so prudent as King George V would not dream of stretching the Constitution against a new party, however unpopular and even dangerous he might deem it. Such an argument, indeed, would much strengthen the case for granting Mr. Macdonald's request, should he be compelled to make it. Generally speaking, the power of dissolution is one of the strongest weapons in the hands of a minister, and it has been exercised in a crisis of party fortunes over and over again.

It looked, therefore, as if a new apple of discord had been thrown into the center of the agitated scene. Nor did the trouble end here. Mr. Macdonald, in a pointed reply to Mr. Asquith, hinted at an attempt to "wangle" the Constitution as a means of preventing Labor from coming to office. This was a legitimate comment, but Mr. Macdonald, going on to describe the Liberal Party as "a corpse," was assailed with a storm of reproachful comment from the Liberal press. Happily the offending phrase proved to have been transferred by a press association reporter from the virtually defunct Conservative Government to the fairly alive and highly self-conscious Liberal Party. The threatened war between Labor and Liberalism has, therefore, been averted or at least postponed.

So far as I gather, a majority of the Liberal Party would prefer the rôle of adviser and moderator of the Labor Party, with the subconscious idea of succeeding it whenever a purely Socialist measure emerged, and would much dislike the alternative part of union with Conservative protectionism. The reason is simple. Not only has there been, in the past, a considerable measure of co-operation between the Liberal and Labor parties, but it is clear that in a mere fusion with Toryism the promise of a Liberal future must disappear and the party, it may be, cease to exist as a political unit. The interest of both sections, therefore, is still a common one. But passion is a great provoker of crises, and if fiery speeches on the part of the Labor leaders, and dubious procedure on the part of Liberal ones, are to exercise their disturbing effect, something like anarchy must ensue. In such a scene fundamental questions would disappear and politics degenerate, as in the later days of the Coalition, into a series of maneuvers for power.

## A Dry America Outdoes a Wet World

PROHIBITION has so noticeably increased the efficiency of American industry that wet countries, unable to compete with the workingmen of dry America, are being forced to give very serious attention to the demands of the anti-liquor forces. Charles Edward Russell, discussing in the Century the question of world prohibition, finds his arguments for the extension of the dry area almost entirely in the field of big business. Whereas, Americans are wont to ignore the economic aspects of the prohibition question, "foreigners," declares Mr. Russell, "are beginning to note these facts. After two years of American prohibition, Mr. G. C. Vyle, a British business man and anti-prohibitionist, came to this country to observe the workings of the new reform. On his return he was quoted as declaring, in a speech at Birmingham, that seven American workingmen, with the same plant, same materials, same facilities, would produce more than ten British workingmen."

## Myths Within the Temple of History

ON ALL sides the American historian meets organizations devoted to the glorification of the past, societies formed to celebrate the deeds of ancestors, racial groups bent on magnifying the share of certain elements in the formation of our country, "patriotic" groups bent on distorting the glorious story of human America into an allegory of the conflict between the powers of darkness and the powers of light, writes James Truslow Adams in the Atlantic Monthly. He continues:

"All these have performed valuable services in their way, services which I have no wish to decry; but within the temple of history, where should preside the twin figures of justice and of truth, the student too often finds that the public and such organizations have set up myth and false legend, enthroned passion and propaganda, and, above the door, have placed that noli me tangere which they warn the historian to violate at his peril."